The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Death of the Oldest Methodist Preacher.

Another Turbulent Meeting of Missouri Pacific Railway Stockholders.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1875.

Death of an Old Preacher.

The *Evening Post* announces the death yesterday of Rev. Henry Boehm, better known as Father Boehm, the oldest preacher of the Methodist Church in this country, and probably the oldest clergyman in the world, at the house of his granddaughter, near Richmond, Staten Island. On the 8th of last June the one hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated at Jersey City by the New York Conference, when Father Boehm submitted an outline of his own life and labors in the Methodist Church. He was chosen by Bishop Asbury as his traveling companion in the spring of 1808, and traveled with him until 1813, when the Bishop appointed Father Boehm presiding elder of the Schuylkill district, comprising the whole territory from Wilmington to Stroudsburg, between the Susquehanna and Delaware. For more than thirty years Father Boehm has been in the New Jersey Conference, and as early as 1842 was on the list of supernumerary preachers.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Another turbulent meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific road was held to-day. Mr. George moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five stockholders be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in connection with a committee of the Board of Directors to arrange with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad an arbitration of all differences between said corporations.

Resolved, That said committee consist of Abraham Boyle, R. L. Cutting, W. H. Molell, John R. Cecil and Jacob Cromwell.

An excited discussion ensued, and yesterday's scenes of disorder were re-enacted. Finally Mr. Bowman offered the following as a substitute for Mr. George's resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the wish of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that separate receivers be appointed for this road, and that no person be selected as such receiver who is a holder of third mortgage bonds, or who is in any manner interested in the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and that at as early a day as practicable the Court be requested to order a new election for a Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

This provoked a great deal of discussion, and that the meeting became so great that Mayor Briton, Chairman, said he would be obliged to leave the meeting unless order was preserved.

A stock vote was finally taken on the substitute, he here voting either personally or by proxy. The result showed that 29,868 shares were in favor and 6,351 shares against its adoption. St. Louis county offered to vote 1,938 shares in its favor through Mr. Bowman, but they were not accepted. The latter then moved that the stockholders' committee be requested to confer with the committee from St. Louis in regard to the names of persons to be submitted to Judge Treat for the receivership. This was carried and the meeting adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision on a Railway Income Tax Case.

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1875.

Lawlessness in Mississippi.

Collector Shaughnessy, of Mississippi, having reported to Commissioner Pratt that Deputy Collector Redmond was prevented by armed bands from discharging his duties, and that the Mayor of Summit, Pike county, had notified him to leave, as he and other peace officers could not protect him, the President to-day sent an order to the Secretary of War to furnish the necessary protection.

Decision on a Railway Income Tax Case.

The Attorney General has given a decision that $175,000 collected as income tax on dividends illegally collected from the Illinois Central Railroad Company should be returned to the company, and not to the stockholders. He says the Government unlawfully exacted the money from the railroad company, and it should be paid back to the company from which it was unlawfully taken. The nonresident alien stockholders can recover it of the corporation, and it will be no defence for the company to plead that their negligence, ignorance, delay or other illegal act has lost the money. The right of the railroad company to the repayment of money which it paid to the Government under an illegal exaction does not depend upon whether it has first paid the money to stockholders. The Government cannot unlawfully detain money in the trustee of money he holds in trust for another, and when asked to repay it insist that the trustee must first pay to the cestuique trust the very money which the Government has collected. A case in addition of that the Government has already paid back a part of this money to stockholders lawfully entitled to the same, so much can be deducted and the balance paid over to the road.

The Sugg Fort and Witowski Cases.

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the Sugg Fort and Witowski cases was handed to Secretary Bristow today. It makes a very voluminous report, and until the Secretary can give it proper attention, the results of the inquiries will not be made public.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Owen County (Ky.) Troubles—A Man Discharged in the Federal Courts and Indicted for the Same Offence by the State Authorities.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Thomas Walker, recently taken from the State authorities of Gallatin county on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the United States Marshal, was tried on said writ before Judge Ballard this morning, and released from custody. Walker's case is among the Owen county troubles, and shows a very aggravated instance of conflicting authority between the State and Government institutions. He has been tried and acquitted on the charge of shooting George Medfert in the Federal Courts, since indicted for the same offence by the State authorities, and the same charge on which he was discharged in the Federal Court stands against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court. He has been twice arrested on an indictment in the State Courts, but was rescued both times by the interposition of the Government. Though Walker was released this morning, he is liable to arrest and imprisonment again, on returning to Owen or Gallatin counties, on an indictment still against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court.

THE SONORA REVOLUTION.

The True History Coming to Light—Revolutionists Marching on Hermosville.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—A dispatch from San Diego says the true history of the raid at Campo is coming to light. Almost the entire Mexican population in this vicinity were implicated, and would have shared in the spoils in the event of success.

A dispatch from Tucson says the revolutionist General Serva claims to have captured Altar on the 18th, without a fight; that his allies, the Yaqua Indians, have defeated Pesqueira in three engagements. Pesqueira's friends deny the report. Both parties while in Arizona refrained from outrages, and paid cash for subsistence.

Later.—Tucson news just received of the fight between the State and revolutionary forces, twenty-five miles south of the line, says the former were defeated, with ten killed, a number wounded, and some prisoners. The revolutionists are marching on Hermosville. Most of the Americans here sympathize with the revolutionists, considering that they represent the better class of Sonora. No news has been received from Colonel Biddle's command.

Bold Robbery.

BOSTON, December 29.—Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of this city, took a box containing fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vaults at the Blackstone National Bank this morning, and while examining the contents at the bank had his attention diverted by a stranger, when a confederate stole the box. Seven thousand dollars of the bonds are Governments.

The Bible in the Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—At a meeting of the Common Council this afternoon a resolution was adopted that the Board of Public Education be requested to inform the Councils by what authority the reading of the Bible has been discontinued in certain public schools in the city.

Labor Convention.

TYRONE, PA., December 29.—The Labor Convention in session here appointed a National Committee of thirty-seven to issue a call for a convention of representatives of labor and industry from all parts of the country, to be held in Pittsburgh in April next.

NECROLOGICAL.

The Distinguished Dead of 1875.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Death, who knocks so impartially and relentlessly at the door both of the palace and the hovel, has gathered a rich harvest in the year just closing, if we are to reckon by the wealth and honors which his victims had enjoyed until he called them away. The grave is a great leveler, and its occupants are soon forgotten, except by the comparatively few who knew and loved them, and by the students of literature. Out of sight out of mind, is a proverb which, sooner or later, will be applicable to the best of us.

Sovereigns are mortal, like their subjects. Toungchi, Emperor of China, aged 19, and William, ex-Elector of Hesse Cassel, aged 73, died in January. The Empress of China followed her husband in April. The ex-Emperor Ferdinand I., of Austria, expired in July. The ex Duke of Madeira died in November, and the reigning Prince of Lippe Detwold in December. The deaths of American statesmen and public men have been very numerous. Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, died in January, aged 64; ex-Senator and Governor Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, died in February; ex-Senator Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and ex-Vice President John C. Breckinridge in May; Duff Green in June; F. P. Blair, Jr., and ex-President Andrew Johnson in July; ex-Congressman Horace Binney, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Secretary Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, in August, the former at the age of 95; ex-Congressman Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, in September; ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and Vice President Henry Wilson, in November; and ex-Senator Ira Harris, of New York, in December.

Among other persons distinguished in public life or eminent in literature, science, or rank, or conspicuous in any way at home or abroad, we may mention Dr. Peleg Clark, of Rhode Island, sixty years a physician, who died on the first day of the year at the age of over 90. During the same month there died Eber Ward, the Detroit millionaire, whose spiritualistically-inspired will has occasioned so much litigation; J. W. Zettensbedt, nonogenarian naturalist, of Sweden; Emile Perier, the French banker, aged 74; Charles Sprague, the banker poet, of Boston, aged 73; Maunsell B. Field, of New York, Judge and man of letters; Charles Kingsley, the English author and Broad Church divine; George Prank, the anti-tobacco apostle, of Massachusetts; Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman; Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland; Baron St. Leonards, ex-Chancellor of England, aged 94, and better known by his family name of Sugden; Dr. Hitzig, the heterodox theologian of Heidelberg, Germany, and Paul Foucher, a veteran dramatic critic of Paris.

The deaths for February include those of Sir William Sterndale Bennett, the distinguished English musical composer; Nathan Sargent, famous a generation ago as a Washington correspondent under the name of Oliver Oldschool; M. Fould, a great French banker; Rear Admiral R. H. Bell, U. S. N.; Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist; J. W. Simon Kerr, Chief of the Six Nations and a descendant of the royal Governor of New York, Sir William Johnson, and of James Murphy, the Irish giant, seven feet nine inches tall, who died at Baltimore aged 33.

In March there died John Timbs, a popular writer on English antiquities; ex-Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A., aged 72; Sir Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council;" Charles J. Mathieu, artist, and the oldest member of the French Academy, aged 92; Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant; Cardinal Lorenzo Barili; Mrs. Henry M. Field, of New York, a woman whose admirable temper and brilliant talents had made for her a very wide acquaintance; United States District Judge J. W. Longyear, of Michigan; Dr. A. D. Lord, formerly Superintendent of the Ohio Asylum for the Blind; Dr. N. C. Keep, dentist, of Boston, whose testimony was the main evidence in establishing the identity of Dr. Parkman's remains, and consequently of convicting Dr. Webster of his murder; M. Seguin, aged 98, nephew of the aeronautic pioneer, Montgolfer, and himself the constructor of the first important railroad in France; Raymond Bruchiet, once a popular French novelist, but latterly a zealous defender of the Church of Rome, and Edgar Quinet, one of the leading thinkers of France.

There died in April, Sir John Gray, M. P. and proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*; Commodore Levy Fitch, U. S. N.; Cardinal Annibale Capoli; John Harper, of Harper & Bros.; Wendell Phillips, the famous orator; Lord Hobart, Governor of the Madras Presidency; ex-Governor, A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and S. R. Wells, the New York phrenologist.

The deaths for May include those of E. B. Stevens, the English sculptor; Mrs. F. B. Conway, the actress; Joseph E. Babson ("Tom Folio"), a literary man of Boston, noted as a collector of the stray effusions of great writers; Michel Levy, the Paris publisher.

We record for June the deaths of Edward Welby Pugin, the English architect, son of the more distinguished A. Welby Pugin; Samuel G. Drake, the antiquarian publisher, of Boston; the Hon. and Rev. C. W. Upham, better known as the author of a history of the Salem witchcraft excitement than as a clergyman or Congressman, and Mortimer Thompson, once famous under the nom de plume of "Doesticks."

The dead of July include the Rev. Prof. J. E. Cairnes, the English political economist, Lady Jane, widow of Sir John Franklin; Isaac M. Singer, of sewing machine fame; Sir Charles Locock, one of Queen Victoria's physicians.

In August there died Gen. Alexander Hamilton, aged 90, son and namesake of the great statesman; Hans Christian Andersen, the inimitable Danish novelist and story-teller; G. H. Munnford, a prominent telegraph official; Gen. Von Zastrow, a veteran Prussian officer; ex-President C. G. Finney, of Oberlin; W. C. Ralston, the California banker, and Prof. Donaldson, aeronaut; President Moreno, of Ecuador (assassinated), and President Cyrus Nutt, of the Jackson State University.

The September necrology includes Jack Campbell, a wonderfully humorous black man, of Madison, Ga., aged 80, and a prominent personage in "Major Jones' Courtship." The Rev. Dr. E. H. Gillett, author of a Life of Huss, and other theological works, and Mrs. Emily Bliss Gould, the American benefactress of Roman children. Joel Parker, ex-Professor of Law in Harvard University, and ex-Supreme Judge of New Hampshire died also in September, if we are not mistaken.

For October we have only the deaths of the Rev. Kingston Goddard, and Frederick Hudson, of the New York *Herald*, to mention.

In November died William B. Astor, millionaire; Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syria, the Greek Church; Cardinal Rauscher, Ohio State Treasurer Isaac Welsh, and Isaac Hayes, Secretary of State of Hungary.

Among the dead of December we may thus far include Pauline Dejazet, the famous French actress; Thomas H. Key, of London, formerly a Professor in the University of Virginia; J. Ross Browne, the traveler; Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart; Mrs. Melinda Jones, once a noted actress; Dr. Karl Ruhl, a prominent German-American journalist; Karl Stanhope, perhaps better known as Lord Mahon, a distinguished historian; Augustus Mayhew, one of the contributors to the Lond n *Punch*; General Caballero de Rodas, a high Spanish military officer, and Henry Stiles, of East Bay, Mich., one of the first white children born in Cincinnati.

A good many centenarians, real or reported, have died during the year. Among them: Pat. Hogan, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., 102; Count J. F. De Waldeck, of Paris, 109; Justinano Roxas, of California (Indian), 123; Gen. Joseph Francis, of the Passamaquoddy Indians, of Maine, 110; Thomas Taylor, Philadelphia, 110; Thomas Thornton, Boston, 105; Mrs. Helen Stansbury, of Louisville, 100; Mrs. Mary Killerhouse, of Kinderhook, N. Y., 106; Mrs. Anna Goss, of Amherst, N. H., 105; Michael O'Leary, of Indianapolis, 103, and Polly Cole, of Summerville, Tenn., 115. Some of these claims to excessive longevity are undoubtedly genuine; others are to be discredited. There can be little doubt regarding the age of Mrs. Goss and Mrs. Killerhouse. Mr. Thomas is skeptical as to Count De Waldeck, but has hardly overthrown the testimony in favor of that nobleman's very advanced age.

Rules for Farm Work.

An Arkansas correspondent of the *American Farm Journal*, thus strongly states the superiority of mules over horses for farm work in the South. The subject is worthy the attention of northern farmers: Mules on an average are more valuable than horses, are more easily raised, are not so subject to disease, are not likely to run away in wagoning and plowing, are longer lived, will do more work and require less feed and attention; they are stronger, will draw heavier loads and stand a great deal more hardship, and are in every way preferable to the horse for general farm use. Mules come in earlier, being ready for light work when three years old. They will then do enough work on the farm to pay for their feed, and after having attained the age of four years, they are ready for any kind of service. But the horse (colt) must be kept until he is four years old before he is worked at all, and when he is four he must be a first rate colt to bring as much as the mule will at two years old. But assume the animals are both required for farm work, see what a difference there is in favor of the mule. The working life of the mule can be safely estimated at thirty years, and that of the horse at ten years. So while the mule is working its life out, three horses will be required to do equal service. But these are not the only items. The saving of feed is at least one-fourth, or not less than 647 bushels of corn 427 tons of hay. These amounts, added to the original saving in purchase of animals, show an advantage in favor of the use of the mule over the horse of over $1,000 during the ordinary life of the animal. The mule is less dainty—will eat food, unground grain and dry feed being just the thing for him.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Negotiations for the Return of Ex-Queen Isabella to Spain.

The Question of American Intervention in Cuba.

Meeting of Indignant Americans in Berlin.

The Press Bill Passed by the French Assembly.

Orders to British Naval Commanders in Regard to Fugitive Slaves.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, December 29.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Press bill in detail was continued. All clauses relating directly to the press were adopted without modification. A long and animated debate followed on the clauses providing for raising the state of siege. M. Challemel Lacour, a Radical Deputy for Bouches Du R Hile, urged that the siege be raised throughout the country. The Government, he said, desired to maintain it in the great cities, because they were too strongly Republican.

Minister Buffet declared that the Government did not hope to influence the elections. It simply wished to prevent manifestations in great towns which might disquiet and alarm the whole country during the elections.

The proposal to raise the state of siege throughout the country was rejected by a vote of 377 to 329. The Government's proposals to maintain the state of siege in Paris, Versailles, Lyons and Marseilles were voted on separately for each city, and were carried by large majorities, the continuance of the state of siege in Paris being voted by 381 yeas to 273 nays. The Government withdrew a similar proposal in regard to Algiers.

M. Gambetta, on behalf of his friends, declared that although the bill was detestable, the Left would vote for it in order to secure a partial raising of the siege.

The Press bill finally passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee on Dissolution.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Indignant Americans.

BERLIN, December 29.—The meeting called last Monday by citizens of the United States residing here to give expression to their abhorrence of the Bremerhaven crime, and to protest against the unjust comments of the German press, was held to-night, and was attended by two hundred Americans. A resolution was adopted declaring that the act of Thomas, or Thompson, is in no respect the fruit of American civilization. It affects the honor of the human race, not that of a particular nationality, and protesting against the unjust aspersions on American character which have appeared in some German newspapers in connection with the crime.

LONDON, December 30.—A special to the *Times* from Berlin says the Germans present at the American meeting yesterday testified to their cordial concurrence in the proceedings. Letters from prominent politicians and professors were read, disowning the reflections of some of the journals on American character. One German speaker stated that he was authorized to repeat a remark of the Empress, that she considered the crime committed by Thomas did not concern any one nation in particular.

SPAIN.

The Return of Ex-Queen Isabella.

MADRID, December 29.—Cuint Puononrosto is in Paris officially arranging for the return of ex-Queen Isabella to Spain. King Alfonso opposes the ministry on this important matter. He declares the ministers may resign, but that his mother must have an asylum in Spain, her residence to be in Valladolid. Madrid is not considered a safe place for her. It is believed this serious issue has been forced on Alfonso by Isabella, and that the result will be most disastrous. The Spanish army will be divided at once if the ex-Queen takes any part in the direction or counsel of State affairs. Isabella's return will even cause the loss of Senor Sagosta to the Royalists.

The Alfonsists Concentrating.

LONDON, December 30.—A Madrid dispatch reports that the Alfonsist have concentrated 80,000 men in Navarre and Alava.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fugitive Slaves.

LONDON, December 30.—The Admiralty has issued to commanders of Her Majesty's ships an amended circular in regard to fugitive slaves. It orders that any slave received on a British man-of-war on the high seas shall be retained aboard until he can be landed in a country or transferred to a vessel where his liberty will be secure. Fugitive slaves asking admission to a British man-of-war in territorial waters of a foreign State must only be admitted if their lives are endangered, and must not be kept on board after the danger is passed. But no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer.

AUSTRIA.

The Cuban Question.

VIENNA, December 29.—The Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to every European Government a circular, asking an expression of views regarding American intervention in Cuba, in order to obtain data to be used in the preparation of President Grant's supplementary message to Congress. All the Governments have replied satisfactorily. England is ready to indorse intervention at the present moment. The other nations express a willingness to support intervention, but hesitate to take the initiative.

TURKEY.

The Project for the Pacification of the Provinces.

BERLIN, December 29.—Austria's project for the pacification of the Turkish provinces, recently drawn up by the Prime Minister, has not yet been sent to the great powers for some reason unknown. It is regarded that while an agreement has been made with regard to the control the treaty powers should have, negotiations are pending between Austria and Russia as to what manner in which it should be exercised.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 29, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.086	39	91	E.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.912	58	64	S.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.012	45	84	E.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.005.
Mean Thermometer, 46.5.
Lowest Thermometer, 31.
Highest Thermometer, 59.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Probabilities for To-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1875—1 A. M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, southerly winds, veer to westerly, warmer, followed by cooler, clear or hazy weather.

The Ohio river will continue rising.

THE WHISKY RING.

Eight Liquor Establishments Seized in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The officers of the Government to-day seized eight liquor establishments in this city, together with all the books and papers found in the offices at the time of the seizure. Those seized are the rectifying establishments of the Chicago Alcohol Works, rectifying house and distillery of Dickinson, Abel & Co., Chicago Alcohol Works Distillery, South Branch Distillery, William Cooper's Black Hawk Distillery, Mathias' distillery, and Keeley & Kerwins rectifying house. It is expected that other seizures will be made to-morrow, though the Government officials are very reticent concerning the matter.

The Religious Revival in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Fully twenty-five hundred persons were present at the noon-day prayer meeting of Moody and Sankey. The subject of Mr. Moody's address was "The promises of God." He spoke of the certainty of all promises made in the Bible being fulfilled. Six thousand persons attended the ministrations to-night. Mr. Moody discoursed on the death of the Son of God and his sufferings. After the service the inquiry rooms were thronged.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Mrs. Rachel Gordon and three children, aged twelve, ten and eight years, were burned to death in their dwelling, ten miles north of Rising Sun, Ind., last Saturday night. The origin of the fire is unknown, as all in the house were consumed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Generals Quesada and Campos are expected in Madrid.

—The President will receive on New Year's day, according to the usual programme.

—The Kingdom of Portugal is making preparations to be represented in a proper manner at the Centennial.

—A Madrid dispatch announces that Gen. Jovellar left the capital on Tuesday night for Cadiz, to embark for Cuba.

—In White county, Tenn., a few days since, Tom and Wm. Little, brothers, attacked a man named Van Fisk, and beat and shot him to death.

—A young sharper in Massachusetts attempted to pass himself off as little Charlie Ross on Wednesday, but at last acknowledged himself to be an impostor.

—One hundred and ninety shares of Bank of California stock were offered at auction in San Francisco on Wednesday. Twenty-five were sold at 15 and seventy-five at 12½ per share. The balance were withdrawn.

—A double suicide occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday. Ely Foster and Celia Toole, married the previous evening, were found dead in each other's arms on the public street. They took strychnine. Another man had claimed the woman as his wife, causing the act.

—Telegrams from Leavenworth to Eastern papers regarding the late trial of Embry, charged with attempting to assassinate Col. Anthony last spring, are false, misrepresenting the testimony of Mayor Abernathey, ex-Senator Crozier and others. No respectable citizen swore to anything derogatory to the character of Col. Anthony.

—The Livingston block, a very large tenement house in East St. Louis, and several adjacent frame buildings were burned on Wednesday. The loss is about $35,000; insured for $2,000 each in Bangor, Me., Boatmen's of St. Louis, Clay of Kentucky, Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics of Ohio, German American of Pittsburgh, and the Farmers and Drovers of Louisville.

—There will be at least a partial suspension in the Wyoming coal region, beginning early in January. The great amount of coal on hand, with the continuance of mild weather, is one reason for it, while another is necessary repairs to the mines. The suspension will not be for more than two or three weeks, and will not extend to individual operators of the valley.

—Charles Hemmerle, a German, residing in Cincinnati, committed suicide on Wednesday, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. His wife was accidentally killed some three months ago, and after burial the body was exhumed by two resurrectionists, who were captured with the body by the police. The event preyed upon Hemmerle's mind, and is supposed to have rendered him partially insane and prompted his suicide.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 29.—The steamships England and Somerset, from New York, have arrived out.

BOSTON, December 29.—Arrived—The steamships Marthon and Quebec, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Arrived—The steamships Glenlyon, from China, Egypt, from Liverpool, and State of Nevada, from Antwerp.

The Oil Creek & Allegheny Valley Railroad Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—The sale of the Oil Creek & Allegheny Valley Railroad, under the foreclosure of mortgages, was made at the Philadelphia Exchange to-day at noon, for $100,000. It was purchased by a committee for the bondholders. The mortgages on the road amounted to $2,580,000.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Death of a Well Known Citizen—A Silver Wedding Anniversary—Matters Around Town.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Dec. 29, 1875.

The monotony of our town life was broken yesterday by our being called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to our honored townsman, Mr. Seth T. Hurd, the founder and ex-editor of the Brownsville *Clipper*, who departed this life on the 26th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., the western part of our town was enlivened by the celebration of the "silver wedding" of Rev. T. H. Colhouer and wife, of this place, who had traveled a quarter of a century together in the toilsome journey of life. Early in the evening the residence of the pastor was crowded with parishioners and friends. At eight o'clock the Brownsville brass band, under its able leader, Prof. A. Sawyer, announced its arrival by the performance of a serenade at the door of the parsonage. "The Red, White and Blue" was next rendered in most exquisite style, after which the band was invited to a bountiful lunch in the dining room. At o'clock the large company sat down to supper, after which some sweet vocal music was given, Prof. Parker presiding at the organ.

At ten o'clock, supper being over and the company being in the best of spirits, Rev. Mr. Howard, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this place, claimed the attention of the guests, and announced that he had a very pleasant duty to perform, which was to congratulate his brother minister and wife upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. He felt grateful to his Heavenly Father for the kind providence which had permitted them to live, to celebrate their "silver wedding"—a privilege which not more than one couple in a hundred are spared to enjoy. He hoped in the exercise of the same good Providence, brother and sister Colhouer might be spared to the church, to the world and to each other at least twenty-five years more, so as to celebrate their "golden," as well as their "silver wedding; when, after presenting his kind congratulations, he begged to present as a sacred memento of the occasion, a fine gold watch to the wife to-night, who, twenty-five years ago, was first a bride. This was the signal for action, when a great many friends followed suit in extending their kind congratulations and in presenting the bride with a number of useful articles, including some valuable silver ware. After these services the band discoursed some choice pieces of music, when, after singing some songs of Zion and the expression of mutual congratulations and hopes of future good and happiness, the kind friends retired, doubtlessly realizing that "it was good to be there."

"The Week of Prayer" will be properly observed by all the Protestant churches here next week. More anon. X.

Gifts Not for Exchange.

By buying your holiday gifts at the Furnishing Goods house of James Phelan, No. 32 Fifth avenue, you can dismiss any anxiety as to the recipient returning them to be exchanged, as his goods are just what will suit all classes. A good stock from which to select, and prices at the ebb.

Iron City College,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms call on or address J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Wax Candles,

For Darkening Drawing Rooms in place of Gaslight.

RECEPTION TABLE.

Choice Preserves in Stone Pots,
Guava Jelly,
Pickled Lamb's Tongues,
Guava Paste,
Pate de Fois Gras,
Pickled Lobster,
Mocha Coffee.

Tarragon and Chili Vinegar, French Boneless Sardines, Fresh Lobsters, Salad Dressing, Brandy Fruits, French Snails, Sweet Pickled Fruits, Beef Tea, Garden Grown Tea.

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Valuable Stocks & Real Estate

AT THOS. P. STEWART'S SALES ROOMS, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31st,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

10 shares Citizens National Bank.
3 shares Iron City National Bank.
2 shares Mechanics National Bank.
3 shares Exchange National Bank.
20 shares Masonic Deposit Bank.
10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank.
10 shares Iron and Glass Bank, South Side.
20 shares Third National Bank, Allegheny.
50 shares Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company.
And other stocks.

At same time will be sold the property, No. 150 FOURTH AVENUE, corner Cherry alley, formerly the home of J. R. WELDIN, deceased. This property being immediately adjoining the site of new Government buildings, and convenient to the Court House, makes it very desirable for offices, and could rent so as to pay a good interest on double the amount it is expected to bring.

Bond of Bellevue Cemetery for $10,000.00, conditioned for payment of $5,000.00, on or before December 19, 1875. The date of the Bond being June 19th, 1873, to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

THOS. P. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

ELECTIONS.

DECEMBER 27, 1875.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after the 3d of January, 1876.

N. H. VOEGTLY,
Treasurer.

y26

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the EAGLE COTTON MILL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, January 4, 1876, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ROBERT B. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1875. y24

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office, 167½ Wood street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

W. W. MAIN,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1875. y23

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1875.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1876, between the hours of one and two, P. M.

M. HANRAHAN,
Cashier.

82:y

GERMAN NAT. BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

y30

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from one to three P. M.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 95 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January the 11th prox., between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1875.

ELECTION—THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1875. y31

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 13, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

H. A. SPANGLER,
Acting Cashier.

de14-41y

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

de14

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—AN Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875. de14

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. A. SHAW,
Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. LONG,
Cashier.

y40

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.

J. W. TAYLOR,
Cashier.

y35

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M.

JAMES H. WILLOCK,
Cashier.

y35

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors will be held at the Bank, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from two till three P. M.

WM. R. THOMPSON,
Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR.,
Cashier.

29:y

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL (late House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the Institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

OSIAH KIKG, Sec'y.

y31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 27, 1875.

DEMURING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

BALTIMORE will take official notice of the advent of the Centennial year by appropriate ceremonies.

THE war in Malacca is substantially at an end, the English having succeeded in reducing the natives to subjection.

THAT Boston boy, who was supposed to be little Charlie Ross, turns out to be like all his predecessors, a little fraud.

OUR legislators are making preparations for their winter sojourn in Harrisburg. The majority of them will leave next Monday.

SANBORN is again before Congress with his little bill. It looks as though Congress would have plenty of those little claims to adjudicate this winter.

THE Councils of Harrisburg have ordered that the Centennial year be ushered in by a grand illumination, ringing of bells and a profuse display of bunting.

BUSINESS is slowly reviving, and will continue to do so unless some wild attempt at tinkering the currency by Congress should again unsettle the public confidence.

IN many quarters,—we see by our exchanges—the excess of patriotic fervor is so great that the opening of the centennial year is to be observed in a number of towns by public demonstrations—that is, of course, if Philadelphia will permit this infringement upon its rights.

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal*, speaking of the comments excited by Bishop HAVEN's speech, is "half inclined to think that there must be something in this Third Term idea after all, since it is possible by its simple mention to stir the whole country so thoroughly."

THE combined capital of the ROTHSCHILDS is stated by EMILE BURNOUF, the well-known publicist, to have attained, in the present year, to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400,000,000—about equal to the whole funded debt of Great Britain.

A CENTENARIAN has dropped out of Methodistic ranks. Rev. HENRY BOEHM, one of the oldest, if not the oldest minister in the world, died on Tuesday. Father BOEHM was one of the most active ministers of the early times of Methodism in this country, and was recognized as one of the great leaders in the pioneer days of Methodism.

IT is understood that negotiations are pending for a compromise of the suits brought against ex-Collector JOHN T. HARPER, at Springfield, Ill., on account of his defalcation of over $100,000. If his friends succeed in raising the money necessary to make good the deficit, it is believed that the suits will be stricken from the docket of the United States Court.

SOME fifteen States have taken a census of population in 1875, and the total increase since 1870 is estimated at a little over 2,000,000. As those States had in 1870 something more than one-third of the population of the United States, a common average progress throughout would show an aggregate increase in five years of upward of 5,000,000, or a total population of 44,000,000.

VESUVIUS is in a state of eruption, and an earthquake in the Philippines has destroyed the lives of two hundred and fifty people, and property to a considerable amount. The islands are situated in the heart of a region of the earth which has been repeatedly and violently shaken by terrible disturbances, and in addition to these calamities, the inhabitants have often been visited with atmospheric commotions which have caused much loss of life and property.

THE statement that an arrangement has been made between the Government and the indicted whisky men in Chicago, whereby they are to be granted immunity from prosecution in consideration of becoming witnesses for the Government, is denied by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. They both say, in the most emphatic terms, that no arrangement of any kind has been made with these men, and that any confessions they may make will be of their own volition, and they can expect no clemency, except such as may be shown by the Judge in the exercise of his discretion.

THE free-traders have, from time immemorial, pointed to England and English prosperity as an argument against the American policy of protection to home industry. It is not at all surprising to find, during the present stagnation in business and manufacturing, the London Chamber of Commerce recommending to Parliament "a policy of incidental protection" as the only relief for business distress. But what becomes of the argument of our free-trade friends? Must they not admit that protection is the true policy, now that England adopts it to avert impending ruin to her industries?

IT begins to look as though the Democratic majority in the House, at Harrisburg, have determined to throw Speaker PATTERSON overboard, as too weighty a load to carry in the Presidential election year. We very much regret that his whimsicalities are hereafter to be lost to us, and that he is not, after all, to be "your Centennial Speaker." Poor PATTERSON will doubtless sigh over his sad fate; but his real friends should rejoice that he is no longer to remain the laughing-stock of the State. Oh! the ingratitude of republics! Should Mr. PARKER, of Mifflin, succeed him as Speaker, the gavel will be used with discretion, and the business of the House promptly attended to. Exit PATTERSON.

A CERTAIN class of journals are just now concentrating their fire upon Secretary FISH. They charge that he has been giving contraband information and divulging secrets of State to the friends of the Spanish Government; that that Government has corrupted him through the instrumentality of his son-in-law; that President GRANT is at enmity with him, and that he is soon to be kicked out of the Cabinet. These lies the Philadelphia *Bulletin* pronounces so absurd that there is reason for surprise that men who have sense enough to conduct a newspaper should suppose that anybody will believe them. Mr. FISH is known to be not only a pre-eminently pure man, but one of the most accomplished foreign secretaries the country has ever had. We are certain he has the confidence of the President, as he has that of the entire nation. If he had not, his tenure of office would be exceedingly short.

WE are glad to be able to chronicle the success of the efforts made to secure an endowment of $200,000 for our Western University. It will be remembered that that princely giver, Mr. WM. THAW, about four years ago, offered $100,000, on condition that other friends of the Institution would secure the other. At last this has been accomplished, not, however, without great effort, for which great praise is due Chancellor WOODS. With such an endowment, our University can take its place among the best schools of the land, and become that which its founders had in view when it was founded. The University has always been an ornament to our city, but its future is full of richer promise.

A NEEDED REFORM.

If Congress were largely composed of practical men with intelligence to grasp the scope of the great questions which underlie the prosperity of the country, it would not be hard to suggest a line of legislation that would ultimately restore the prosperity of the country. The principal difficulty we have is, too much legislation by Congress, on subjects that require but very little legislation. For example, the tariff and financial questions should have been dealt with, in one comprehensive law, the object of which should have been, as regards the tariff, to protect American industry, and secure a sufficient revenue to meet the national expenditures. As regards finances, the object should have been to establish a sound, safe and elastic currency, adapted to the wants of our home commerce. In place of this, the policy of Congress has been to legislate on these subjects, year by year, changing and unsettling wholesome laws, enacted during the war, and which at the close of the war, were adapted to a condition of peace.

The constant tendency thus on the part of Congress to discuss, unsettle and change laws that govern great interests has proven a serious evil to the country. The only necessity for reaching every result, as regards finances, desired by all classes,—the hard-money, specie-resumption, soft-money, or inflation people—was to establish a volume of currency possessing elastic properties equal to the demand of our home commerce. This volume had been fixed at $400,000,000, which sum was everywhere recognized as a sufficient issue of greenbacks. While no system for producing elasticity had been devised previous to the passing of the resumption act, yet the elastic features of that act might have been attached to the general law, thus giving us all the legislation on financial subjects that the country would have needed until specie payments were actually restored. For we hold that the readiest method of obtaining specie payments is not through specific legislation, but by the development of the prosperity of the country. And we further hold that the panic of 1873 is attributable as much to a lack of currency as to any other known cause. The panic occurred at the time when the currency was drawn West for crop-moving and pork-packing purposes. Whatever may have been the financial strength or weakness of Jay Cooke & Co., the withdrawal of $50,000,000 from the Eastern money centers crippled their borrowing power. Thus their failure occurred at a time when a panic was most easily produced. Had we at that time $300,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation in place of $356,000,000, the panic would have been less disastrous than it really was. The proof of this is in the fact that the issue of $26,000,000 of Government reserves did much to ameliorate the disaster of the panic.

As regards the tariff, involving the two points of protection to American industry, and the securement of revenues for the Government, its settled policy may be clearly shown to be the only correct one. Less than five years ago the repeal of the tariff on tea and coffee and the reduction of the tariff on iron and steel were carried through Congress. So long as one year ago the Secretary of the Treasury discovered that the repeal of the tariff on tea and coffee merely benefited foreigners, but did not reduce the price of those articles in the markets of this country. Thus it was proven that while the Treasury was shorn of its revenues the people were not benefited a particle. We have not the data as to the effect of the reduction of tariff on iron and steel, but can readily see that it was of no practical utility, as the prostration of business in this country and England has destroyed all those trade relations which were formerly affected by the tariff. Thus the entire legislation of several years past has proven detrimental rather than beneficial to the best interests of the country.

We have now before us, as a question of paramount importance, the restoration of business prosperity. In comparison with this, attainment of specie payments is of secondary importance. We insist that if Congress shall legislate at all on the subject, it should first of all repeal the Resumption act, adjust the currency in point of elasticity, make as few changes in the tariff as possible, and then leave the subject untouched for ten years to come. This would assure the country at least to this extent,—that business combinations could be safely made on the basis of existing facts. With such an assurance, we believe that confidence would be swiftly restored, and with it, business prosperity.

There is an ample of capital in this country for large and prosperous enterprises. Our people are restive under their enforced idleness. We have one million of workingmen anxious for employment, and whose labor, besides supporting themselves and families, would contribute largely to the permanent wealth of the country. We have broad acres waiting to yield their abundance in response to the labors of the husbandman; we have rich mines waiting to yield up their wealth under the toil of the workingman. We have manufactories, silent now, that would be filled with the busy hum of industry, were prosperity again restored. And out of all this activity and labor would come the wealth which would restore specie payments to satisfy the hard-money men, and an abundance of currency to meet the wishes of those who prefer an ample supply. We urge, therefore, that our finances and tariff be conformed to the natural laws of trade, and our people left to work out their own destiny. The result, in our view, will be prosperity and blessing to the entire land.

Taxation of Church Property.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The American public has rarely been in more danger of adopting a mischievous hallucination than it is at the present hour. I refer to the proposition to tax church property. Now, do we often have a more striking verification of the proverb that "great and good men are not *always* wise," than we have in the recommendation of the said measure by our beloved Chief Magistrate, in his late message. I have so much confidence in President Grant's general wisdom and integrity of purpose, that I hope he will be re-elected; yet I do not propose to shut my eyes, nor my mouth, to the fact that in expressing his views on the subject in question, he seems not to have possessed his usual strong sense of right. And it is said to find how large a number of our citizens seem ready to adopt the new idea, almost without discussion or reflection. "They would be very willing," they say, "to have all church property taxed." And on what ground? Why, forsooth, on the ground of "justice, we're sure."

Let us see *how* "just" it would be, to tax church property.

I shall take for granted, for it will be cheerfully admitted by at least five-sixths of the people of the United States, that religion and its institutions are a great benefit—an incalculable benefit, to the country. Now, *religious people support* these institutions out of their own pockets. And, generally speaking, now—religious people (though they and the whole country get great benefits in various ways, from religious institutions) pay nothing for their support. Moreover, the *religious people, beside* supporting the religious institutions, *are paying their full proportion of the general taxes;* obviously, therefore, they are already carrying the *butt-end* of the log. Now what do you want to do? Do you want to tax church property, and thus, while you relieve to some extent those who are carrying the *light* end, impose a considerably heavier burden on those who are already carrying the chief burden? Heaven preserve us from such "justice."

It has been said "the Government *protects* church property, and this is a sufficient reason for taxing such property." Well, now, the *Government*, too—(if it is proper to distinguish the "Government" from the *country*, which, I have already said, derives great benefit from religious institutions)—the Government derives untold benefits from religion and its institutions, and at the same time does not give a cent, directly, toward their support. Is it not a sufficiently cheap rate for the Government and country to get the benefit of having religion diffused among the people, that the property of the church be simply let alone, and that her adherents pay her expenses? Must these adherents, the promoters of the best interests of the nation, be ground down by exactions and instead of having any privilege or exemption on account of what they are doing, must they be compelled to carry yet more and heavier burdens than their non-religious fellow citizens? Moreover, while I do not say that the "protection of church property" is only a name, I *do* say that if the actual cost of this protection were correctly ascertained and set forth, its insignificance would shame the men who urge it as a sufficient ground for taxing church property. However proper the taxation of church property might be in church-ridden *Canada*, it would be unnatural and barbarous *here*. "The government protects church property!" So does a man "protect" his wife and children, and others, from whom he obtains benefit; but he doesn't bring in an annual bill against them for services on that score.

Let us take another look at this subject and see how much *wisdom* there is in the project of taxing church property. One would think from the way some of our good citizens talk on this question that the church property of these United States amounts in value to at least one-fourth as much as all the now taxable property of the country. On the contrary, it may reasonably be questioned whether it amounts to a one-hundredth part as much. Suppose, for the present, that the one-hundredth part is a fair estimate. Then the taxation of all church property would reduce the amount of other taxes one per cent. So, my good friends, you who want this new kind of assessment made, if you are now paying $50 ordinary taxes, when the good time which you desire comes, you will have to pay *only* forty-nine dollars and fifty cents! Won't that be glorious?

Now, for the purpose of showing more fully the probable results of the taxation in question, let us suppose what may fairly be regarded as an average case.

Here is a member of some religious denomination, who now pays $40 general taxes and about the same amount for the support of his church,—by which I mean the salary of the pastor and other incidental expenses of the institution. The value of the church property is, say $10,000. Now, let this property be taxed, say 3 per cent. per annum, or $300. It is a fair average supposition that this $300 will have to be paid by say sixty persons in the congregation, making a yearly tax of $5 to each of those persons. Now, (our "member" above supposed being one of the sixty,) we see that, while his *other taxes* will be reduced forty cents in consequence of church property being taxed, his *church* expenses will, by the same operation, be increased in amount five dollars! And yet we find men, sensible in other matters, claiming that the total taxes of religions people will be *lighter* if church property shall be taxed! I do not say that *none* of the good men who contribute to support churches would be benefited, pecuniarily, if all church property were taxed. *A few would* be benefited. Who are they? They are the men who hold large amounts of real estate or other taxable property—a class, mark you, *not overly numerous* among those who have treasures in the Kingdom of Heaven. And hence, rich men in the church ought to be ashamed —and, I believe, if they rightly understood what they are doing, most of them *would* be ashamed—to advocate a measure which, though it might make to *them* an annual saving of a few dollars, would add burdens to nine-tenths of their brethren.

It is to be hoped that in the press, secular and religious, will speak out without delay on the right side of this question. Public opinion is forming, with a new and strong bias to the wrong. There is no time to be lost. REAL JUSTICE.

PERSONAL.

WALES returns with the March gales.

HOLMES is talked of now for Centennial poet.

BOOSEY AND CRANKEY is what they call them now.

BISHOP MCLAREN has taken rooms for the winter at the Grand Pacific Chicago.

SECRETARY BRISTOW's son studies at Princeton. His daughter studies in Paris.

MR. LANDIS, of Vineland, is selling his property. Since the Carruth affair land is no object to Landis.

IT is now stated that the reason that Charles O'Connor still lives is that his stomach would not retain any medicine.

JUDGE JOEL PARKER left between $100,000 and $150,000 to Dartmouth College to found a law department and increase the library.

GENERAL JOE LANE, the candidate for Vice President in 1860, on the Breckenridge ticket, is a farmer in Oregon. His son, Lafayette Lane, is a representative in the present Congress from that State.

MR. WM. J. FOWLER, the editor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, has addressed an open letter to Alexander H. Stephens, advocating woman suffrage as the best possible means of neutralizing the ignorant colored vote.

A NEW YORK paper says Commodore Vanderbilt is hearty, and, in addition to giving his personal attention to the three great railroad companies of which he is President, takes a daily drive through Central Park, holding the reins himself, and he will be 82 next May.

DEAN STANLEY on the 13th inst. attained the 60th year of his age. On that day a deputation from the South London Workingmen's Institute, Blackfriars, attended at the deanery and paesented Dr. Stanley with an illuminated address expressive of the respect in which he is held by the members of the association.

KATE COFFIN, of Newburyport, Mass., was a belle in her youth, and a pauper in her old age. She found herself in middle life in destitute circumstances, and utterly refused to do anything for her own support. She said she could never forget that she was born a lady. A few days ago she died, aged 83, and was buried by the town.

THE late Gerrit Smith's benevolence receives a fresh illustration by an old letter of his which is published by the Utica *Herald*. Hearing that one of his tenants was in debt and unable to pay his rent, Mr. Smith wrote him: "Mr. Dorrance pleads for you. He tells me of your poverty and other misfortunes. Do not try to pay me anything. You may live on the land as long as our Heavenly Father allows you to live on earth. Be of good cheer! and may you and those dear grandchildren of whom Mr. Dorrance speaks all be blessed in each other."

HORACE GREELEY's views on Spiritualism are given in the following letter written in 1860, and now published, in the Boston *Traveller*, for the first time by the person who received it: "I have been satisfied that some of the demonstrations I have seen of what are called Spiritualism, are impelled by an unseen force not accounted for by any law of physics wherewith I am acquainted. That they are the work of our departed friends, whose names they invoke, I am not satisfied. I do not say they are not; but of the testimony I have had on that point, the stronger portion seemed to negative the spiritual hypothesis.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

COTTON-RAISING in Missouri has proved a failure.

THE New York papers are agitating the community by discussing the question whether it is proper or not for a gentleman to cross his legs in a street car.

'TIS a funny thing to be funny,
And say funny things for fun;
But when we are funny for money,
Oh! what becomes of our fun?

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the North will soon find a new large trade with the negroes of the South, with the Chinese on the Pacific slope and with our Mexican and Cuban neighbors.

THE reign of false hair is over, and it is said that Parisians are already arranging their own locks, either in plaits or twisted curls around the head, or in artistic curls at the back of the neck.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL POSSIET says that the system of transporting convicts to Siberia is a failure; first, because the punishment, physically, is too severe to work moral reform; and second, because the presence of criminals tends to degrade the Siberians.

THREE thousand dollars for the exclusive privilege of selling pop-corn at the Centennial will strike the public as a pretty big price; yet the sum has been offered, by some enterprising individual, as yet unknown, and accepted by the Centennial powers.

A CURIOUSLY-COLORED elephant has been captured at Yasohtano, in the north of Siam. The ears, tail, and the hair of the head are white, the eyes light colored, the nails white, and the skin of the color of teak wood, while the left tusk has ceased to grow.

A NOVA SCOTIAN farmer who sent a sample barrel of apples to the recent fruit exhibition at Birmingham, England, has been informed officially that, "though there was an exceptionally good show of English apples, the American fruit beat them in size and very far indeed in color."

A ST. LOUIS young woman is said to have recently received a bouquet, with the following explanation: "I send you bi the boy a bucket of flours. They is like mi luv fur u; tha nite shade means keep dark, the dog fennel means I am your slave, rosis red and posis pale, mi luv fur you shall never fale."

THE coldest Winters on record in the United States within the past one hundred years were those of 1789, 1836 and 1856. In 1780 the Delaware river, bay of New York, and Long Island Sound were so completely ice bound as to be crossed with horses and sleighs. The coldest year was that of 1816, in which there was ice in every month of the year.

IT was Polly Bancroft's habit for many years to put on new clothing occasionally, but never to take any off. After her death in East Windsor, Vermont, a few days ago, her body was found to be covered with layer upon layer of rags. Among the mass of tatters were found eighty-two little bags holding about twenty-two dollars in coin and currency.

IN Prussia one-sixth of the Protestant benefices, when they fall vacant, will have to remain vacant for want of candidates. While the population is increasing, from one cause or another theological students in the universities of Prussia are rapidly diminishing. In 1875 at all the eight universities there are only 740 such students, while in 1831 there were 2,203.

SO FAR as heard from, a majority of the members of the National Democratic Committee are opposed to holding the next Democratic National Convention east of Cincinnati. Some of the Eastern members want the Convention held in Pittsburgh. The committee will not be called together until after the Republican Committee shall have acted on the time and place of its Convention.

SO LATELY as November, 1874, the Sacred College at the Vatican consisted of six cardinal-bishops, thirty-seven cardinal-priests, and seven cardinal-deacons—a total of fifty, the full number being seventy. Since then several new cardinals have been created (*ten*, we believe), and it is now stated, in a letter from Rome, that "the projected consistory has been adjourned, for the purpose of making arrangements for the nomination of new cardinals."

THERE is no certainty that Vesuvius may not some day repeat its enormous exploit in Anno Domini 79, and bury the cities which surround it out of the world's sight, and in a grave too deep for any resurrection, save such a remote and partial one as has befallen Pompeii and Herculaneum. In such event Naples would be the only considerable city to perish, and it is a very short sighted policy which has made it the principle repository of the relics which the old Roman cities have yielded up.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE Avondale relief fund has been wound up, the last payment having been made last week. The amount distributed among the sufferers was $170,075.60.

A GREENE county man named his three sons America, United States and Christopher Columbus. Hundred dollars to a cent he'll reach the climax next time and name the next one after Sergeant Bates.

WE started a story that the grandfather of Brady, the Indian fighter, was living at Lewisburg, which appears to take so well with our cotemporaries that we add for their further information that the old fellow is 257 years old, and balances himself on one leg without assistance.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

ON Saturday morning the building in which the lodge room of the United Workmen and Improved Order of Red Men, situated on Washington street, Petroleum Centre, was discovered on fire, and before any effective assistance could be rendered, the building and its contents were destroyed. The regalias of the two orders which occupied the lodge room was burned, and the loss is a heavy one for them both. Two or three buildings in the rear of the above were destroyed, together with the upper portion of the lock-up, which is occupied by "Squire Reynolds as an office.

THE Oil City *Derrick* claims that the Oil City Base Ball Club last season won with the championship of Western Pennsylvania as the best amateur club. In arriving at the judgment it purposely leaves out of view the Matuals, the Braddocks, the Keshannocks and the Xanthas owing to the circumstances that each of them had one or more paid players. Who knows but that this is correct? And if it is, what are we to think of the officers of the four clubs above named when we consider how much time, money and energy were expended on their part to win what it was impossible for any of these clubs to win, however excellently they might play? Just think how they must feel on learning, when the season is over, that none of them ever stood a ghost of a chance of winning the proud distinction to which they aspired.—*Lawrence Guardian.*

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Scene of the Recent Disaster.

The Philippine Islands, which have been visited by a hurricane, in which two hundred and fifty lives were lost and three thousand eight hundred dwellings destroyed, are a group in the Indian Archipelago, situate between Austria and China. The principal islands are Luzon, the Bisayan group, Palawan and Magindanao. The islands belong to Spain, and are under the control of a Captain-General, who resides at Manila. Luzon, which has suffered most from the storm, consists of two divisions, connected by an isthmus about ten miles wide, the northermost of which is by far the largest and most important. In this part is situated Manila, the principal town and harbor. The whole face of the country is very mountainous, more especially the northern division, which is traversed by two chains of volcanic mountains that unite at the isthmus, and cross it in an inconsiderable range. In the southern division are low hills and isolated volcanic peaks, some of which are in a constant state of eruption. The climate of Luzon is hot, but tempered by great and fertilizing moisture. The rainy season lasts from May until November, the heaviest rains falling in July. In Summer the mean temperature is between 80 and 82 degrees, and in Winter it averages 70 and 72 degrees. On the west coast very heavy rains fall during the southwest monsoon, frequently flooding the soil and causing great damage, but on the east shores the mountain ranges keep the atmosphere clear and dry. The returning monsoon, on the other hand, which begins in July, moistens and fertilizes the eastern slopes. A great part of the island is subject to typhoons, which blow between May and December, and last from six to eight hours, often causing great destruction to the shipping and property on shore. The coast line of the northern division is in general regular, except where indented by one or two bays on the east, and the Gulf of Lingayen and the Bay of Manila on the west. The southern coast line is, however, very much broken and indented in many places by numerous bays and inlets. The area of Luzon is about 40,000 square miles, and it contains an estimated population of about 4,500,000. There are American residents in Luzon, but they are principally at Manila, which has apparently escaped the storm. The firm of Russell & Sturgis, which recently failed, had their principal house there. Tobacco is one of the principal products of Luzon.

Why He Wanted the Tiger.

Those who attended the sale of animals from Barnum's hippodrome in Bridgeport, the other day, report the following occurrence: A tiger was being offered. The bid ran up to $4,500. This was made by a man who was a stranger, and to him it was knocked down. Barnum, who had been eyeing the stranger during the bidding, now went up to him and said:

"Pardon me for asking the question, but will you tell me where you are from?"

"Down South a bit," responded the man.

"Are you connected with any show?"

"No."

"And are you buying this animal for yourself?"

"Yes."

Barnum shifted about uneasily for a moment, looked alternately at the man and the tiger, and evidently trying his best to reconcile the two together.

"Now, young man," he finally said, "you need not take this animal unless you want to, for there are those here who will take it off your hands."

"I don't want to sell," was the quiet reply.

"What on earth are you going to do with such an ugly beast if you have no show of your own, and are not buying for some one who is a showman?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the purchaser. "My wife died about three weeks ago. We had lived together for ten years, and—I miss her." He paused to wipe his eyes and steady his voice, and then added—"so I've bought this tiger."

"I understand you," said the great showman in a husky voice."

A Shrewd Woman.

The Liverpool Steam Packet Company, wishing to extend its premises, decided to purchase adjoining land which was owned by a maiden lady of uncertain age. The lady sold the land cheap, but caused to be inserted in the agreement an article to the effect that during her lifetime she and a lady companion should have the privilege of traveling free in any of the company's vessels. The day the agreement was signed, she sold her house and furniture, and, having found a companion, went on board one of the company's steamers, just about to sail for South America, and from that time to this she has lived at sea, and at the company's expense. She advertises for some lady who wishes to make the voyage as her companion, and who pays her fare, and in this way, it is said, has already accumulated about ten thousand dollars. The company have offered her more than this to cancel the agreement, but this she refuses to do, and as the life at sea suits her health remarkably, there is no present prospect that her voyage will soon come to an end.

A FEMALE ENOCH ARDEN.

She Returns to Claim Her Husband After an Absence of Forty Years.

[From the Providence Press, Dec. 27.]

A case has recently transpired in Newport which has given rise to no little gossip in circles where it has become known, being the return of the lawfully wedded wife of a man, after an absence of forty years, to assert her marital rights. The story as related is in substance as follows: Some forty years ago (report says forty-two,) a young man and a maiden in that city were united to each other in the bonds of wedlock. However smoothly the course of true love may have been before the act matrimonial, it appears to have become strangely ruffled quite soon after. A brief period, report says two or three days, the blooming bride, the echo of her marriage vows having scarce died away, in a clandestine manner and for no known cause, left him whom she had vowed to love and cherish, and fled to parts unknown. For two years nothing was heard from or of her, when all at once she presented herself to the astonished gaze of her deserted husband. The latter, it may readily be supposed, was not overjoyed to see her after such unaccountable behavior on her part. He gave her to understand that he was not in readiness to resume marital relations with her, when she retorted that he need give himself no further uneasiness on that score as she had obtained a divorce. The husband replied that he was rejoiced to learn that, as it had saved him the trouble and expense of taking measures to procure a divorce on his own account as he had intended doing. The pair then drifted apart, she disappearing again from this region, while he resumed the even tenor of his way. Feeling that he was freed from the bonds of matrimony, and not favoring a life of "single blessedness," he sought out a fair townswoman of his, wooed and won her, and for the second time became a married man. The second matrimonial alliance was attended with better results than the first. Children were born to them as the years rolled on, and being industrious and frugal, the pair accumulated a snug little property, and a few years ago, being in infirm health, the husband gave up active employment, and has since been deriving as much comfort as usually falls to the lot of a man under such circumstances. He had never heard from the woman he had formerly called his wife since their last interview, and, believing himself entirely free from her, gave himself no further uneasiness concerning her. Forty years have elapsed since that time. What was his astonishment when one day a short time since a woman rang at his door bell, and, on being admitted, introduced herself to the household as the wife of its head. Here was a scene. Wife No. 2 was aware of this previous marriage, but believed it to have been abrogated by a decree of divorce. The husband, too, withstood her claim, adducing, in support, her own story of a divorce related forty years ago. She admitted having thus informed him, but claimed that it was all a sham, that she was still his lawful wife, and was here to claim her rights and privileges under that head. This is the status of matters in this particular household at the present writing. Where she has kept herself in all these years does not readily appear, but it is quite too apparent to the parties concerned that she is here now, and with a purpose.

Thieving Operations.

In 1853 Franklin C. Gray died in Philadelphia, leaving his infant daughter, Franklina, all the estate he had acquired in California. It was valued at $237,000, and C. J. Eaton and Joseph Palmer were appointed executors. W. H. Gray, uncle of the heiress, at once brought suit, claiming a partnership in the estate to the extent of one-fourth, and Eaton soon after resigned his trust, and claimed another partnership for one-sixth. These claims were respectively compromised for $11,000 and $30,000. In 1866, P. G. Galpin, a lawyer of New York, Miss Gray's guardian, was sent to California to see to her interests and found most of her property appropriated by strangers. He brought ejectment suits and had John H. Spring appointed in his stead. Spring gave him for his services nominally $16,000, but a lot transferred by Spring as worth $11,000 is really worth $20,000, and there are $5,000 in cash belonging to the estate not accounted for. Two years ago Miss Gray came of age, and she has since been fighting for her father's bequest. All but $40,000 of it had been eaten up by legal expenses when she was put in possession of it last week, after twenty-two years of litigation. The original property is now worth more than a million dollars.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 51 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N.W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

STILL COMPLETE,
OUR STOCK OF
DESIRABLE GOODS
FOR GENTS' WEAR.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aspp57

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.
Full, New, Fresh and Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, &c. Extra Good Bargains in Every Department of the House,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
We are now receiving and will open shortly our first invoice of our own importation of Dress Goods, Dress Silks, Housekeeping Goods, Table Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Napkins, White Goods of all kinds, Hamburg Edgings, Kid Gloves, &c., made especially for our sales, each and all of the goods bearing our trade mark, "The Flag and the Thistle." These goods being ordered at Special Low Prices for large quantities, importing direct ourselves, and no intermediate profits between manufacturers and ourselves, it will be apparent to all that we can offer inducements equaled by but few houses in America.

Our large and rapid sales for cash enable us to make purchases late in the season of large lots of Dress Goods, &c., and also offer these at even less than manufacturers' cost of production.

Extra Good Bargains offered at present in a very large variety of
DARK DRESS GOODS
At Very Low Prices.
Our usual good bargains in
DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c, 15c and 18½c. A great assortment of Styles and Materials.
Also, at 25c, a fine line of
DARK DESIRABLE GOODS,
Including all the desirable colors, some worth from 30 to 50 cents.
FINER DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at the Very Lowest Prices.
A new and full line of
BLACK ALPACAS & MOHAIRS
Our own importation, at all the popular prices and the best possible value for the money.
The same good value in
BLACK CASHMERES!
All grades from 50c to $2.50 per yard.
Special attention is called to our line of
Dress Silks in Black and Colors,
And the low prices for them.
At $1.25, a Special Bargain in Colored Dress Silks, all the new desirable shades.
At $1.75 and $1.87½, Hand Spun Silks, usually sold at $2 and $2.25.
Full assortment from 75c to $3.50 per yard.

New and Seasonable Goods
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON!
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Extra Good Bargains in Each and Every Department.
Largest Stock of Medium Priced Dress Goods Ever Exhibited in this Market.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS,
MATALASSE CLOTHS
AND
INVISIBLE PLAIDS,
In complementary colors for suits.
Myrtle, Green, Seal Brown, Dark Prune and Navy Blue, in
Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres and Merinos,
All qualities, ranging from 25c to $1.
TYCOON REPPS,
Over 100 different styles; some splendid patterns for Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
BLACK CASHMERES!
Our usual good bargains at same popular prices, viz.: 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.10.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
Our own manufacture, some entire new styles—we guarantee a better garment for the price than can be found anywhere else in this market.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS—Large stock, Good Goods and low prices.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Plain and Initial Handkerchiefs, Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Linen and Lace Sets, Silk Mufflers. Handsome and useful goods for Holiday Presents.

GIVING MADE EASY
BY
"Our New System."
The great SAVING will enable you to give to all
To Grandmother—a Warm Knit Jackets.....$2 23
To Grandfather—a big Silk Handkerchief..... 99
To Mother—a Corset or pair of Kid Gloves..... 98
To Father—a pair Plush Lined Gloves..... 1 63
To Sister—a Bristol Set Collars and Cuffs..... 97
To Brother—Six Linen Handkerchiefs..... 1 23
To Miss—a Doll or Set of Dishes..... 23
To Dido—Tool Chest 30c., or Building Blocks 23
To Biddy—a Silk Handkerchief..... 38
To William to drive—Buff Gauntlets..... 48
And for Aunt and Uncle—
INNUMERABLE
Toys, Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Nubias, Gloves, Napkins, Towels, Slipper Patterns, Mottoes, Soap, Sleeve Buttons, Jet Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.
Orders by mail promptly filled; 1c per cance postage.
Combination Paper Lap Board, $1.25.

J. D. CARLISLE,
87 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.
HENRY McCALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
A CH

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1875.

Business in local money affairs continues without material change. While there seems reason for expecting a more favorable aspect in trade, manufacturing and real estate interests in the next year than there has been in the last, every one is still disposed to "go slow" for a few weeks while they are winding up the year's business. We are glad, however, to be able to say that in conversation with some of our most conservative capitalists recently we find the feeling general, that as far as this part of the country is concerned, the worst of the hard times is over, and that unless something happens to destroy the present tendency to a renewal of confidence, a much better condition of things is likely to prevail in the near future than now.

THE CANADIAN BANKS.

An official statement of the condition of the Provincial banks on the 30th of November has been promulgated. There is a reduction of discounts since the previous statement amounting to $3,382,000. According to a Canadian journal, the amount under discount on February last was $129,800,000; in June there was a reduction to $122,700,000, and in November to $115,780,000, showing a total reduction of $7,920,000 during the four months. Compared with the returns of November, 1874, there is a shrinkage noted amounting to $11,000,000. The circuation of the banks has fallen off $1,893,087during November, but is still $2,480,000 inexcess of the circulation at the close of July. The specie in the banks has increased $370,000 during the month, and Dominion notes have been augmented $280,000. The balance due from agencies has increased $2,017,000.

OUR FAILURE ABROAD.

The London *Economist* of the 11th inst. has an interesting article reviewing the statistics of mercantileand other business failures in the United States during the first nine months of theyear and since the great panic of 1873. The general conclusion of the article is that the process of reconstruction has been nearly if not quite completed, and that "a real revival of industry founded on realvalues is becoming an actual, or at least a near, event." We quote: "But it is this persistence and downward diffusion of the mercantile discredit which is producing the really decisive effects on wages and prices; and it may be safely said that nothing short of this diffused and seaching discredit would suffice to remove from the cost of production all factitious and artificial inflation. Looking at the 16,000 failures, and the 100 millions sterling of liabilities which have been recorded from March, 1873, to September, 1875; and remembering that besides these are probably as many more cases of private arrangement; we can understand that in the United States the process of purification has been nearly completed, and that a real revival of industry founded on real values is becoming an actual, or at least a near, event."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1868—coupons	112½
U.S.6's, 1861, coup	120¼	10-40's	117⅝
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	120⅝	6's 1881 coupons	122¾
" 1865 new	120⅜	10-40's—coupons	117⅜
5-20's 1867	122⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	103¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
Erie	15⅝	Union Pacific	71
L. S.	92½	Toledo & Wabash	34
C. C. & I. C.	93½	Harlem	130
St. Paul	75⅛	Adams Express	101½
Do. pref.	96	American Express	56½
Michigan Southern	93⅛	U. S. Express	83½
Do. Central	93⅛	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½
Northern Cent'l	82	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref.	9	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	103⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos.	26½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	39⅜	Iron Mountain	13
Western Union Tel.	78⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Bord:

P. R. R. (B)	52¼	Cen. Trans (S)	46
Reading (B)	35	Empire Do (A)	52
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	117	N. Penn. R. (S)	57½
Oil Creek (B)	12	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	79
Lehigh Valley (S)	61⅝		

NEW YORK, December 29, 1875.

Money 6@7 per cent., until near the close, when it advanced, closing at 7 gold; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $187,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,400,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Sterling exchange 485@485½.

Gold openedand closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅛ and 113⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4½, 5, 6, and finally 7 per cent. Governments were firm and higher, with a good demand. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities are quiet, except Tennessees, which are better. Stocks are dull and lower, except Northwest and St. Paul, which are steady, and Rock Island, which are strong and lgher. Missouri Pacific declined to 71. The transactions aggregated 78,000shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail,9,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwest, ,000 St. Paul, 31,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Missouri Pacific, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; do of 65, 115⅞; do new, 122½; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 122½; new 5s, 116½; 10-40s registered, 117½; do coupons, 117½; currency 6s 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 41½; do 6s, new,89½; Virginia, old, 49; do new, 38½; Missori 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79⅜; Pacific Mil, 39½; Mariposa, 8⅞; Mariposa preferred, 9; Adams Express, 101½; Wargo Express, 84; American Express, 56½; U. S. Xpress, 62; New York Central, 114⅞; Erie, 15⅛; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 93; Panama, 125; Union Pacific stock 74; ake Shore, 59½; Illinois Central, 97; Clevend & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest, 39½;do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 93½; New Jersey Central, 105½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 66½; Wabash, 34; o preferred, 44; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre laute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do preferred 95½; Ohio & Mississipi, 16½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 120½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 8; Indiana Central, 10¾; Chicago, Burlinson & Quincy, 112½; Hannibal & St. Josph, 120½; Central Pacific bonds, 108½; tion Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific and grants, 101½; Union Pacific sinkingfund bonds, 94.

LONDON, December 29.—The amount of bullio withdrawn from the Bank of England o balance to-day was £295,000. Tpn rate f money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ per cent. Consc: money and account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of 1865, 104; 5-20's of 1867, 107; New ork Central, 96; Erie, 14½; do preferre29 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105.

PARIS, December 29.—Rentes, 65f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, December 29.—New 5s, 20½.

Receipts of Bloooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. VPorter m.... 3 A. H. Childs m.... 1
Tal.... 4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shoberger & Co.o 4 Byers, M. & Co.m 5
Tal.... 9

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nick & Co. m.... 8 Carnigie & Co. m. 1
LooFur.o.... 2 Graff, B. & Co. m.. 3
Isa.le Fur. o.... 9
Tal.... 32

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. & Co o.... 10 Jones & Lo.... 1
Caria L. Co. p.. 35 Lucy Furnace o.. 2
SoFurnace o.... 3 Isabella Fur. o.... 2
Mcnway & Co. p 1 Valley P Co.p.... 1
Tal.... 65

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Jobbers were but engaged in taking account of stock, anousiness was quite dull, with commission hos and importers. Brown sheetings hos and other cotton goods were unrufirm, and other cotton goods were unched in price. Plaid prints were in fair dend but shirtings and robes were quiet. Fy cassimeres were in limited demand. Of woolen goods were dull. Foreign ds were almost neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, as they always are during the Christmas and New Year holiday season, and they are likely to remain so for a week or two to come.

APPLES—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $3@3.50 per bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75 per gallon.

BEANS—Navies quotable at $1.40@1.50 per bush. in a small way.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 28@30c. Dealers generally report the demand falling off.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½@14; prime New York Goshen, 14@14½c.

CIDER—Dull; $5@7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, new halves, 12@13c; mixed, 11@11 1-2c; quarters, 10@10 1-2c per lb. Apples, 10@11c for prime bright quarters.

EGGS—Market easy, and prices are lower; fresh 27@28 cents; pickled, 20@25c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, $6.50@6.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $6@6.75 for good new and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5@5.25. Buckwheat Flour, 3@3½c per lb.

GROCERIES.—Coffee has received a black eye, and stands now 2½c below the highest point reached. The short crop theory, put forward by the importers through the summer and fall months, seems to have been entirely dissipated. The daily receipts at Rio de Janeiro still continue large, and the market quite depressed, proving that there is no want of Coffee. As was said in this column long ago, the trade seem to have overlooked the fact that even if the current crop should be brought down to 1,500,000 bags, the "reserves," amounting to 1,000,000 bags, added thereto would make an average crop—2,500,000 bags—and should have held the market down. But speculators thought otherwise, and now lose heavily. Our market is quite bare of goods, which is fortunate for the trade, but will doubtless be replenished early at the low prices. Refined Sugars weak. Prime and choice New Orleans Molasses higher. New Orleans Sugar firm.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11¼	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	9@9¼
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	9@9¼
Standard A	10½		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	24½
Prime Rio	24½@25	Rio, hooks	23
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	30 @32		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 55
Gunpowder	50 @1 10	Imperial	80 @ 90
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	8 @ 9
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	7		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best War	7¼	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wat.	6½		
Woman's Friend	5½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Double pressed, per box	3 50	Dark	2 00

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and present but little that is really new or important. New crop Penna., Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, quoted at $1.20a1.30 for fair to strictly prime; ditto white, $1.30a1.40; northwestern red, $1.35@1.37. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed Ohio and Penna., 39a40c; ditto white, 42a43c; prime western white, 44a45c. Old Shelled Corn, 60a62c for prime yellow; new ditto, 52a55c; new ear, 50a53, according to condition and quality. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a85c.

HAY—Baled is coming in merely freely, and the market is easier but unchanged. Upland prairie, $12a14; timothy, $18a20.

MILL FEED—Very dull. Bran, quoted at $14a15 on track, and Middlings and Chopped Feed at $19a20.

ONIONS—Dealers all report a very dull market; we continue to quote at $1.25a1.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, and sales of the desirable Peach Blows, in bulk by the carload, still quoted at 40a42c; in a small way, from store, 48a50c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11a13c per lb.; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c, dressed Geese, 6a7c. Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, and prices are easy but not quotably lower. Cincinnati packing centres, and Chicago, indicate a general expectation of lower prices.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13½	Do. half barrels	14
Do. do	13½	Lard, Ref. for sun-shoulders, Ex.S. C.	11¾
Do. Canvassed	14	Do. in tierces	12
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	13½	Do. in buckets	13
Dried Tongues, S. C. per doz.	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	14½
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 5 lb do	14
Short Rib do	14	Do. 3 lb pails	17½
Clear Sides	14½	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, new	22.00	Do. 10 lb do	17
Family Mess Pork	22.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	4.25
Short Cut	22.00	Do. do, bbls	9.00
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do, bbls	9.25

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals during the week ending at noon to-day were as follows, and, in order to afford a comparison, we appendd these of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	165 cars.	251 cars.
Hogs	97 "	219 "
Sheep	34 "	102 "
Total	296 "	572 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The receipts have been very light during the week under review, both of local and through consignments, and with a fair attendance of buyers stimulating the demand we have been able to advance prices 37½ to 50c per cwt on common to medium and 25 to 50c on the best grades. There were but very few really prime cattle on sale, although there were but few wanted, as the improvement in the eastern markets has been very slight as yet, and it is feared it will be of short duration. The improvement in prices here, to which reference has been made, was not in consequence of an increased demand, but because of the very limited supply; there being receipts at New York and Philadelphia he increased from other points in the west, we may look for a reaction next week again. In a word, the immediate future of the market is hinged entirely upon the supply—if the shipments from the west should continue as light as they have been during the past couple of weeks, there will be no difficulty in sustaining present prices, but if on the contrary, they should be increased to any considerable extent, prices might go still lower, in sympathy with the general shrinkage in values and depression in business.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers			6,25a6,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers			5,90a6,00
Good 1,050a1,150 steers			5,60a5,40
Fair, 700a800 lbs			5,25a5,50
Fair, 70a80 lbs			4,75a5,00
Common, 70a75 lbs			4,00a4,50
Common, 70a75 lbs			3,50a3,75
Indianas, as per quality			4,00a5,25

HOGS.

Since our last report the market has continued dull. On Friday and Saturday Philadelphia hogs sold at 6,30a7,10 and Yorkers at 6,50a6,75. On Monday, the arrivals in the meantime having been very light, prices were advanced from 15c to 25c per cwt; however, the market is slow at the advance, and if there had been anything like an average supply, prices to-day would no doubt have been as low if not lower than at any time this season, as the warm weather and holidays combined are unfavorable to a strong hog market.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	$7,10a7,25
Good Mixed Hogs	6,90a7,00
York Hogs	6,75a6,90
Roughs	5,50a6,55

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of drafts and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

LIVE STOCK TRADE AT NEW YORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The New York *World* publishes a detailed statement of the receipts and shipments of cattle at that point during the past year the receipts of cattle were 462,871, showing a decrease of 1,662 as compared with 1874 The paper in question says:

"In respect to the quality of the beef cattle there has been a general complaint throughout the greater part of the year. The native steers for the most part, forced into the market before they were fat and ripe for the butcher, and the Texas and Cherokee cattle and Colorado half-breeds were not up to the mark desired by New York slaughterers. Sheep and lambs, especially during the first and last quarters of the year, have been above the average of former years, both in respect to weight and quality. Hogs have ranged a trifle better than for last year, but an improvement of 25 per cent. in this direction for the next year will no more than meet the changed character of the trade.

Compared with last year the average price of beef cattle has been about ½c per lb. higher with the highest mark reached during the four weeks beginning with June 21 and ending with July 12. The average price of sheep for the year is 40 cents per 100 lb. lower than it was for last year, which may be fairly attributed to the lower railing of wool. There has been but a small trade in live hogs here for the reason mainly that the slaughterers have considered it for their interest to supply themselves almost wholly by purchases in Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, but the quotations show an advance in the average price for the year, equal to more than $1 per 100 lbs.

The new stock yards at Sixtieth street, North River, were opened for business on February 28th, last, since which date there has been no market at One Hundredth street, near Third avenue. In the latter part of May the beeves, and a considerable part of the sheep and calves, transported from the West over the Erie Railway, have been yarded and marketed in the Central Stock Yards at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, and the stock yards of the Erie Company at Weehawken have been without stock. Recently these yards, together with the commodious abattoir on the river front, have been leased for a term of years to Morris, Walsh & Co., and it is expected that business will be resumed at Weehawken early in January next.

The trade in beef cattle has been especially bad during the year, and neither the drovers nor the slaughters are as well off at the end of the year's business as at the beginning. A few favored shippers, with special freight rates, which were nearly nominal, may have secured daily wages for the use of their time and money, but all shippers who were compelled to pay full freight rates have lost money, and the traffic is fast getting into the hands of less than a half dozen operators, who are favored either by one or another of the three rival transportation railroads.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1875.

The market for Crude was steady to-day, if anything firmer, without, however, any quotable change in prices, as compared with Tuesday. Barge oil, delivered here, at United certificates, $1,42½ bid; Conduit, $1,43¾ bid; shipment, $1,70. There was considerable inquiry for Refined, with but few if any sellers at an advance of ¼ of a cent per gallon, as compared with yesterday; 9¾c bid for immediate shipment free on cars here, and 12¼c delivered in Philadelphia. There is a much better feeling in consequence of the upward tendency and increased demand, although there is still plenty room for a further improvement. Oil Barrels continue quiet and nominally unchanged; countries, $1,05a1,10; and city make, $1,15a1,20.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	2,220
J. Bushnell	National o w	176
Total		2,096

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; common to choice western spring extras $4,00a4,50; good to fancy family $4,75a5,50; medium to choice winter extras $4,75a7,50.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; good demand and closing very strong; No. 2 Chicago spring 93¾c spot; 96c January; 97¼c February; 95½c May; No. 3 Chicago spring 77c; rejected 83¾a86c. Corn in active demand and prices advanced; No. 2 48¾c spot; 48¾c bid December; 45¾c January; 42¾c February, rejected 35a40c. Oats heavy and unchanged; No. 2 30c January. Rye dull. Barley active and a shade higher; 83½c spot; 82c January.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady and in fair demand; old lots $7,50a7,75; shipping $7,80a7,90. Pork irregular and fairly active; $18,25 spot; $19,09 January; $19,27½a 19,30 February. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at $1,09.

New York

NEW YORK, December 29.—Flour dull, receipts 17,000 bbls; State and Western $4,25a4,50; common to good extra $4,80a5,40; good to choice $5,45a5,80; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,80a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9,00; Minnesota patent process extra good to prime $6,75a7,75; choice to double extra $7,30a9,00. Rye flour steady $4,40a5,50. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat firm, little more doing; receipts 54,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,04a1,05; No. 2 do $1,07a1,08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,23a1,25; No. 3 do $1,10a1,11; winter red and western new $1,18a1,22; amber Michigan prime $1,37; white western $1,42; ungraded spring $1,00a2,20; rejected do 98c. Rye quiet; western 87a90c; State 93a95c; Canada in bond 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn: receipts 147,000 bush; weak; shipping; white western graded 65c; yellow western old 71¼a74c; old western mixed 73; new western mixed ungraded 64a66c; low mixed and inferior yellow 62a63c. Oats heavy; receipts 4,000 bushels; mixed western and State 45a49c, white do 46a50c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops: eastern and western New York State 10a35c; California 17a20c. Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c; refined unchanged. Molasses: New Orleans quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; more active; crude 7¾c; refined 15c. Tallow firm; 10¾c; naptha 8¾a9¼c. Strained rosin quiet at $1,65a1,75. Spirits of turpentine unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Pork heavy; new mess $20,50a20,70; January and February $20,25a20,50; March $20,75. Beef dull. Cutmeats: western quiet; western long clear middles 10¾c; city do 10¾c. Dressed: hogs western 8½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12 7-8c. Butter: western 16a25c; State 23a31c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1,15. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 24a26; middle and heavy weights 25a27; California do 23 1-2a26 1-2c; common do 23 1-2a26c. Wool quiet but steady; domestic fleeces 38a 62c; pulled 20a47c; unwashed 15a33c; Texas 15a33c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; new sheating 30c; Ingot Lake quiet and unchanged. Scotch pig iron quiet and steady at $29,50a33; American pig iron dull and unsettled at $18a23; Russian sheeting 12a 12½c, gold. Nails quiet; cut $3,00a3; clinch $4,50a5,50; horseshoe No. 8 20a20½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Sugar: common 5 1-2a6c; low fair to fully fair 6¼a 7c; prime 7¼c; strictly prime 7¾c; choice 7 1-8c. Molasses in fair demand; prime 42a45c; strictly prime to choice 48a50c. Flour dull; superfine $4; double $4,25; treble $4,50a5,75; choice $6,50. Corn meal dull at $2,65. Corn quiet at 59a59c. Oats steady at 47a50c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull; prime $22; choice $24a25. Pork steady at $21,50. Dry salt meats dull on account of unfavorable weather at 8, 10¾a10¾c. Bacon: no shoulders; sides 12 3-4a13c. Hams dull; choice sugar cured 14 1-2a15c. Lard quiet; tierce packers 12 1-2c; refined 13 1-4c; keg 13 3-4c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime 17 3-4a20 3-4. Whisky scarce and in demand; rectified $1,15.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Flour quiet; Iowa, State, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family $5,75a6,50; high grades $7a8,50. Wheat quiet but steady; Pennsylvania red $1,38; western do $1,10a1,15; amber $1,40; white $1,40. Rye firm; Pennsylvania and Delaware 86@87c; inland 90 60a61c; white new 58a60c. Oats steady; mixed 43a45c; white 45a50c. Whisky; iron bound $1,10. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Clover seed $12a12,25. Timothy nominal. Flax seed $1,60a1,65. Dull and quiet; liberal receipts; New York, State and Bradford county extras 28a34c; western 26a 29c; western rolls 25a29c. Cheese: fine western 12½a13c. Eggs steady and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Cotton inactive and lower; middlings 12½c; low middling 12 1-16c, good ordinary 11¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red fall $1,39 bid cash; No. 3 do $1,25. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 37¾a38c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 37a38c. Rye steady and firm at 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring $1a1,10. Pork dull at $19,50 asked, $19,25 bid; sales at $19 for March up country. Lard nominally lower at 12c. Bulk and green meats dull and unchanged, with only a small jobbing trade. Bacon dull at 9¼a11¾a11¾c. Whisky dull and lower at $1,10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour steady; unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Penna. red $1,37a1,39; do amber $1,32a1,33. Corn quiet, but firm; new western mixed 63c. Oats quiet, but steady; mixed western 40a43c; white western 44a45c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady; new mess pork $21,50. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¼c. Bacon: shoulders 10a10¼c; clear rib sides 12¾a13c. Hams: 15¾a16c. Lard dull, steady and unchanged. Butter quiet, unchanged and steady. Petroleum steady; crude 7¼c; refined 13c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky offered at $1,14 without buyers.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 29.—Flour dull; western superfine $4,25a4,50; common to extra $4,75a5,50; Wisconsin do $5,50a6,25; Minnesota do $5,50a6,75; Winter wheat: Ohio $6,00a7,25; Indiana, Michigan and Illinois $6,25a8,50; St. Louis $7,00a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn: new mixed and yellow 66a69c; old scarce and nominal. Oats: No. 2 mixed and white 45a50c; rejected 41a44c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 27,—Cotton dull at 13¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,25a1,35. Corn steady; 45a47c. Oats dull; 35a43c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged. Pork dull; nominally $20 cash. Lard steady; steam $12,25a12,35; kettle $13a13,25. Bacon dull and unchanged. Bulk meats cash nominal asked; shoulders 8c March; short rib 11c. Whisky quiet; $1,11¼.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 29.—Sugar: No. 1 Dutch standard 25s. Spirits 22¾s afloat. Spirits petroleum 11d.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands 6 15-16d; middling Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation, 5,000 American. Bacon: long clear middles 50s. Mess pork unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26 1-2; amber Michigan $1,18¾; seller February $1,19 1-4; seller March $1,21 1-4; No. 3 red $1,03 1-2; rejected red 90c. Corn steady; high mixed, new, 48c; seller December 48 1-4c; low mixed, new, 47 1-2c; no grade, new, 42c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,04¾; hard $1,10½; No. 2 99c; No. 3 79¾c. Corn in good demand and higher; No. 2 mixed 47½a48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 37c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring cash 90¼c; No. 3 nominal at 58c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton dull at 12½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 9,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Flour firm; $5,00a 8,00. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats dull at 8, 8¾, 10¾ a11¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1a1,10. Corn steady at 46a 47c. Oats quiet at 37a41c. Rye quiet at 78a80c. Pork $21,25a21,50. Bulk meats 7, 10a10¼c. Lard dull; prime steam 13¾a 14c; keg 14½c. Whisky $1,10.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 29.—Wheat light middling demand, no sales made public. Corn dull; four cars on track 58c. Oats and rye neglected, nominally unchanged. Barley quiet and firm; sales 2,000 bush two-rowed State at 76a80c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 29.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,38. Corn steady at 70c. Barley quiet; no Canada; held at $1,10; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,16.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, December 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 34½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; demand heavy.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 29.—Cattle: receipts 336 head; total for the week 2,805 head; no market to-day; all cattle fit for shipment were sent East. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,090 head: total for the week 3,000 head; no market to-day. Hogs: receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,700 head; market slow. Yorkers $7,00a7,20; heavy hogs $6,75a7,20; common coarse to best dressed dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO December 29.—Cattle: receipts 2,200 head; market fairly active and firmer; prices unchanged; sales of good to choice natives 4¾a5¼c; shipments 700. Hogs: receipts 9,000; dull; 10a15c lower for packing; 5a10c for bacon grades; culls $5,75a 6,25; packers $6,40a6,70; eastern grades $6,90a7,10; shipments 900. Sheep: receipts 1,800; more active higher; sales at 31-2a4c.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Hogs dull, weak and lower; good to choice $6,60a6,90; extra $7a7,10. Cattle dull, with only a local demand for butchers' stock; ranging at 2a3¼c.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Hogs dull; light $6,25a6,85; fair to good packing $7,00a 7,20; choice heavy $7,25a7,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 29.—Hogs dull; at $5,75a7; receipts 10,000 head.

Wool.

BOSTON, December, 26.—Wool was very quiet, holders not forcing sales. Prices have undergone no material changes; X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 45½a48c. No 1 and XXX Delaine 47c; Michigan, sales chiefly at 42a45c; combing and delaine fleeces scarce and firm at 48a 62 1-2c; some desirable lots had at 65c; pulled wools quiet at 35a56c, including super and X.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton dull; 13¼a13 7-8c; futures closed firm; December 13 1-16a13 1-8c; January 13 3-32a13 5-32c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13 9-16a 13 19-32c; April 13 13-16a13 27-32c; May 14 1-32a14 1-16c; June 14¼a14 9-32c; July 14 1-32a14 15-32c; August 14¾a14 9-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—10 barrels oil, P. Duff & Son; 2 do wheels, Knox & L; 5 tires and shoulders, J. H. Parker; 5 hf. bxs tobacco, Gandy & Co; Garrison & Co; 1 do, J. Hood; J. France; 50 kegs p feet, 10 hf bbls do, 3 hhds bacon, W. B. Hays & Son; 5 tres butter, 5 bbls oil, Paine A. & T; 5 hf do beer, 10 kegs do, W. Mendler, 8 wagon wheels, J. Naphegy; 5 bdls and 1 box leather, Rhoades & Co; 8 tubs butter, Jeffries & K; 5 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—1 car flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do, R. F. Weddell; 1 do, T. Jenkins; 1 do, Z. Wainwright; 3 do potatoes, J. B. McVeity; 1 do handles, Hussey, B. & C; 2 bbls d apples, P. Duff & Son; 48 bags oats, Haworth & D; 6 pkgs tobacco, Weyman Bros; 1 box butter, 1 do tallow, Wagner, M. & Co; 1 roll leather, D. Chestnut & Co; 123 sks bw flour, Bricker & Son; 20 tubs butter, Brown & C; 3 pkgs lard, J. H. Loh & Co; 9 boxes butter, 7 do cheese, Ohio & Pgh. Milk Co; 10 bbls bw flour, Wagner, M. & Co; 1 box cheese, W. W. Wolcott; 10 pkgs a butter, Wilbert & W; 1 d. hog, J. Wundenlich; 50 sks bw flour, Head, C. Co; 30 do, J. B. Canfield; 7 bbls d apples, Geo. L. Peabody; 1 car flour feed, S. Hogas; 36 sks rags, McCullough, S. & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—18 hides, 1 bbl tallow, C. Smith; 82 hides, 9 bbls tallow, J. C. Lappe; 1 car s pipes, H. Lafferty; 50 bales cotton, Bringhamm, W & Co; 9 do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 18 bbls molasses, R. Carson; 1 car barley, J. M. Straub & Co; 1 do p lead, Beymer, B. & Co; 32 bbls molasses, S. P. Armstong; 3 cars hoop poles, Penn Salt Co; 1 do staves, J. H. Lotz; 25 pkgs tobacco, H. Landis; 1 car flour, P. H. Ittle & Co; 1 do oats, R. Knox & Son; 95 hides, Keifer & Co; 1 bbl grease, G. Hasley; 1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 24 sks 2 bbls flour, J. Ward & Son; 80 sks 15 bbls flour, J. F. Minnick; 50 bxs pitch, W. Roon; 52 sacks corn, Price & Bro.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR.—1 car corn, Houck, McC. & Co; 1 do oats, J. Kerr & Co; 3 do, S.

HOME NEWS.

Appleton's Journal.

This weekly magazine of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, is one of rare excellence as being devoted to popular literature, and all matters of taste and culture, and containing original and selected matter of the highest degree of merit, affording an amount of entertainment and instruction not usually found in this class of magazines. Its articles are learned without being pedantic; scientific, without being technical, and interesting without being commonplace. Furnished to subscribers at the low rate of four dollars per annum.

A Robbery in Allegheny.

On Tuesday evening about six o'clock thieves entered the residence of Mr. Samuel Wadsworth, at the corner of Preble avenue and Locust street, Allegheny, and stole a breastpin, ring and some other jewelry valued at about $60. Two gold watches that were in a bureau-drawer in the room in which the other jewelry was lying escaped the notice of the thieves. They escaped undetected. They gained an entrance to the second story by entering the adjoining house, which was unoccupied, passing across on the roof of the porch and then hoisting one of the windows. The members of the family were in the lower part of the house at the time.

New Years.

The advent of the New Year will be signaled just after twelve o'clock Saturday morning, by the firing of one hundred guns by Knap's battery, from Monument Hill, in Allegheny.

Capt. S. L. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, will also announce the New Year from the big bell. About a minute after the hour of midnight is struck, 8 will be sounded, then 7 and 6.

The Lincoln Club is making arrangements to watch the old year out and the new one in. The affair will be an exceedingly pleasant one, judging from the preparations making. A gong will be placed in position in the main room, which will be attached by telegraph to the clock in the Municipal Hall tower, and when the hour of twelve is sounded on the central alarm bell it will be repeated on the gong.

Literary Entertainment.

This evening Miss Caroline LeCount, of Philadelphia, who has a wide fame as a reader, will give an elocutionary entertainment in the Wylie Avenue A. M. E. Church. The entertainment is for the benefit of Brown's Chapel, in Allegheny, which is suffering under a burden of debt, which the congregation is endeavoring to clear off. Miss LeCount is a reader of rare ability, and has given great delight to cultured audiences, both here and in Philadelphia. Her selections are very entertaining, and of a style full of force and power. The entertainment to-night promises to be an unusually fine one, as great care has been taken in making up the programme, so as to give something for every auditor. The price of admission is but twenty-five cents. The merit of the reader, as well as the object of the entertainment, should be sufficient to fill the house.

Allegheny Fire Department.

From the annual report of the Allegheny Fire Department we glean the following summary: The appropriation of $68,707.46, placed to the credit of this department, will about suffice to meet its requirements, and the expenditures for 1875 will exceed those of 1874 by about $17,000. This increase is due to the purchase of two new steamers at $4,500 each, the central alarm bell, the fees to Gamewell's repair man ($2,184), etc. There were ninety-two alarms sounded during the year, of which six were false and eight were "still," i. e., not sounded from the big bell, and put out without the use of the engines. Losses during the year by fire up $34,619.50, on which there was $28,984.50 insurance. The largest fires occurred in October, when Stedeford's planing mill was burned, the loss being $7,000, with $6,500 insurance. In the same month Clark & Co.'s grocery, on Ohio street, was burned; loss $7,000; insurance only $1,700. Fourteen of the fires are charged to incendiarism.

A Relic of Old Times.

A few weeks ago reference was made by Mr. Wm. Darlington in an article on "Pittsburgh One Hundred Years Ago," to the fact that a lottery had been held in our early days for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church. Since then we have been shown by Mr. S. S. Crosby a printed relic dating from the *Tree of Liberty*, published in 1807, which contains the official advertisement of the lottery. The advertisement reads thus: "By authority: Scheme of a lottery for raising the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for defraying the expenses of finishing the Presbyterian church in the borough of Pittsburgh," and then follows a list of the prizes, which embraces one prize of $800; three of $500; three of $250; four of $200; five of $150; ten of $100; twenty of $50; twenty-five of $40; forty of $20; one hundred of $10; and one thousand of $6.

The little slip of paper is brown with age, but is well preserved, and is quite an interesting little story in connection with the early days of the Iron city.

Allegheny Water Assessor's Report.

From the report of the Water Assessor of Allegheny, which was submitted to the Water Committee last night, it is learned that during the year 220 new houses were erected, 179 of which are brick and 48 frame. The First ward school building was completed and the Exposition building erected during the year. There are in course of construction 100 houses, which are not included in the number given above. The city contains at present 6,645 houses and stores, 5 cotton factories, 3 woolen mills, 19 planing and saw mills, 16 foundries and machine shops, 1 car wheel foundry, 1 locomotive works, 2 flour mills, 8 lead and oil mills, 10 earthen ware and tinning shops, 2 coffin works, 3 railroad shops and stations, 2 street railways, 1 State prison, 2 malleable iron works, 7 breweries, 8 tanneries, and other miscellaneous buildings, cattle yards and slaughter houses. The number of families who use hydrant water is 12,122, which is an increase over last year of 258. There has been no increase in the water assessment in some of the wards, owing to the stagnation of business in the city, while other wards have increased their assessments, principally on account of the new buildings being erected. The total assessments for this year amounted to $141,316.05, and for 1874, $137,023.91, which is an increase of $4,141.04.

War Memories.

We notice that Col. R. E. Johnston, U. S. Army, is now at the Monongahela House. His arrival in our midst calls to mind the days here of the excitement attending the breaking out of the Rebellion. It will be remembered that this is the officer who arrived in our city on or about the 20th of April, 1861, with a company of Old Virginians and organized the same here to aid in supressing the Rebellion. By special act of the Legislature of our State his company was taken into a Pennsylvania organization and became the celebrated Rogers' will no doubt be remembered of the very great interest manifested by our citizens in Col. Johnston's command at that time, particularly after the Legislature had, by special act, authorized Gen. Cameron to receive into the reserve his company, then called the "Jefferson Riflemen." On the 11th of May 1861 his company was received into camp by the mili. tary authorities, and soon after the ladies of the two cities presented Col. Johnston with a magnificent silk flag, having thereon thirty-five stars, one of which was in anticipation of the new State of West Va., which at that time had not been organized.

The Col. participated with the army of the Potomac, with most, if not all its marches, trials, battles, &c., and was quite severely and dangerously wounded on several occasions. At the close of the Rebellion, he was transferred to the 1st U. S. Infantry. We understand that he has been, up to very recently, stationed with his command at Fort Randal, Dakota. Col. Johnston is now on a furlough. For a year or more past, he has been on duty guarding the Black Hills country, and preventing the miners from infringing on the rights of the Indians. He will leave for Washington City to-day.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Meetings Last Night—Resolutions of Thanks, &c.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding. Bills to the amount of $3,276.88 were approved. The Street Commissioner was directed to construct a lateral sewer on John street, to connect with the main sewer on Taggart street; also, to clean out the mouth of Wood's Run sewer, and to proceed with the making of the cinder walk on O'Hara.

The Committee on Fire Engines also met last evening, Mr. S. D. Sholes, presiding. The monthly pay-roll, amounting to $3,550, and bills amounting to $335, were approved. A resolution was adopted returning the thanks of the committee to the chairman for the impartial manner in which he has presided over their deliberations. A resolution was also adopted returning the thanks of the committee to Chief Engineer Crow, and the members of the department, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

The Water Committee met last evening, Mr. A. D. Smith presiding. Bills to the amount of $3,287.28 were approved. A resolution was adopted returning the thanks of the committee to Mr. Smith for the gentlemanly and impartial manner in which he has discharged his position. A resolution returning the thanks of the committee to Mr. H. C. Richmond, Superintendent of the Water Works, for the manner in which he has attended to the duties of his office, was adopted.

The Police Committee met, Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding. The monthly pay roll, amounting to $4,009.77, was approved, as were bills to the amount of $54.40. A resolution was adopted recommending to the incoming Councils that ten additional men be added to the police force.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Wylie Avenue U. P. Church.

A Sociable and Supper will be given in the above church this evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Select Branch Disposing of Accumulated Business—Ordinances Passed Yesterday—No Employment for Tramps.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MOEROW.....Clerk

An adjourned meeting of Select Council was held yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Clark, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Fahnestock, Finley, Fox, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Hunter, Geiger, Jeremy, Kerr, Littell, Metzgar, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Ray, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, Waring and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chair presented an ordinance amending an ordinance to carry into effect section 6 of the Wallace bill, providing for contracts for doing the city printing. By this bill the contract for 1876 will be awarded in February instead of May, as originally provided for, and hold good for fourteen months, or until April 1st, 1877. Passed.

Ordinance prescribing the manner of letting the contracts for doing the public printing. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented with an affirmative recommendation resolutions refunding overpaid taxes to Louis Forster and F. C. Greineisen. Passed.

Also, resolution granting an exonoration to Hussey & Drave from payment of overassessed taxes. Passed.

Also, report of the Board of Viewers in relation to the Centre avenue and Fulton street sewer. It stated that the cost of this proposed improvement could be benefitted. Report received and filed, and subject laid over for the present.

Mr. MCCLURG called up an ordinance authorizing the paving and curbing of Sarah street, from Thirtieth street to the city line. Passed.

Mr. HUNTER called up an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of First street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Second street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Fort street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the widening and opening of Green alley, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Green alley, between the points named. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, from Fifth to Sixth streets. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, between Fourth and Water streets. Passed.

Mr. BREED presented the report of the Road Committee for November. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance granting John W. Doak the right to use the sidewalk on Lincoln avenue. Laid over temporarily.

Also, an ordinance opening Hill street, Thirteenth ward, from Thirty-third to Vine streets. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Hill street, from Thirty-third street to the south side of Ash alley. Passed.

Mr. METZGAR, from the Street Committee, presented with a negative recommendation the resolution providing for the employment of tramps by the Street Commissioners, and constituting the Young Men's Home the commissary department, where the tramps are to be fed, and lodged also, and for each of which the city is to pay a certain sum per diem. The report of the committee was received and filed, and after some discussion, Mr. Braun moved that it be approved. The motion was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Atkinson, Barckley, Braun, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, Fox, Geiger, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Gefsen, Jeremy, Murray, Musgrave, McClurg, McGimpsey, O'Neil, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, Waring—24.

Noes—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Breed, Bruce, Clark, B. Darliagton, H. Darlington, Doyle, Fahnestock, Finley, Harrison, Kerr, Littell, Metzgar, Moore, McCandless, Negley, Ray, President Gross—18.

The Chair presented an ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Passed.

Also, resolutions for the warrants in favor of A. B. Hole and others for the refunding and exoneration of over-paid and overassessed taxes. Passed.

The President also presented from the Street Committee an ordinance dividing the city into six street districts, and fixing the yearly salary of each Commissioner at $1,000.

Mr. METZGAR moved as an amendment that the salaries of the Commissioners of the First and Second districts be fixed at $1,200 per annum. The amendment was carried. Yeas, 26; nays, 10.

Mr. SAWYER moved as a further amendment that the salaries of the Commissioners be fixed at $800 each per annum. Lost.

The bill then went over for the amendment to be printed.

Ordinance establishing the boundary lines of the Thirty-fourth ward. The President ruled that the bill out of order because it cuts off a portion of the Thirty-fifth ward, and adds it to the Thirty-forth, which Councils have no power to do.

Mr. BROWN moved a reconsideration of the ordinance fixing the salary of the Messenger of Councils at $800 per annum. On motion of Mr. Shipton the motion was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

M'FARLAND'S PETITION.

A Hearing of the Charge Preferred Against John W. Riddell, Esq.

Mention was made yesterday of the charge made against John W. Riddell, Esq., by A. McFarland. Mr. Riddell is trustee of A. Lafferty, and Mr. McFarland is one of Mr. Riddell's securities. The charge was that he was wasting the trust funds; that he was insolvent, and that he and his family were about to leave the city for California, and thereby place himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

A hearing was had in the case yesterday before Judge Hawkins. Mr. Riddell's response to the charge was read by Mr. Reardon, his counsel. The answer sets forth that the respondent was appointed executor of the estate of Felix Lafferty, deceased, and trustee of the personal estate; that the real estate has passed into the hands of the *cestui que* trust, Mary A. Lafferty, and is entirely beyond his control, he having accounted for all the income derived from it. A reference to sundry proceedings which passed the estate was made in the answer. The money realized out of the personal estate, amounting to $5,884.16, he still holds, is paying interest on it semi-annually to the *cestui que* trust, and has entered up a lien in the Prothonotary's office on his real estate, to secure the payment of this money. The value of the real estate owned by Mr. Riddell, in Lawrenceville, is shown to be some $28,000, by certificates of three experts the cases filed in U. S. Commissioner McCandless' office have been as follows:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Pittsburgh bankrupts.....	49	30	54
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Allegheny Co. bankrupts..	23	13	8
Totals in two cities and Co.	86	58	106

The above cases include firms, corporations and single individuals, and were taken from the dockets of the office. It will be seen that the total cases for the present year, are only twenty in excess of the total for 1873.

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How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to women. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the moment make her "feel like a new woman?" Or rather, does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post paid, to any address, for $1.50. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensay, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

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and fancy imported Boxes at the retail store of Kramer & Vogleson, 51 Sixth street. To avoid repacking these goods will be sold at cost. Call as soon as possible.

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are the fine, soft, silky, Scotch lambs wool undershirts and drawers for men's and women's wear at Phelan's, 32 Fifth avenue. Prices of all goods to suit panicky finances.

BREVITIES.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting this evening.

....Both branches of Pittsburgh Councils will meet this afternoon.

....Over five hundred thousand bushels of coal went down the river yesterday.

....The case of Officer Graham, who unnecessarily used his rattan cane about the legs of a news boy, is under investigation by the Mayor.

....Ladies who intend to receive calls on New Year's day, are requested to send their names and places of residence to the GAZETTE for publication.

....All the retrenchment ordinances passed by Councils have been approved by the Mayor, including the one reducing the salary of his own clerk.

....The residence of Mrs. Benjamin Kynon, at No. 37 Twelfth street, South Side, while the lady was absent at a funeral on Tuesday afternoon, was robbed of two silver watches and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel.

....Mr. John W. Pittock will give the newsboys and bootblacks a dinner on New Year's day as usual. The invitations are out—and are beautiful specimens of typography. The dinner will be given in City Hall Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

....The inmates of the Home for the Friendless, in Allegheny, are indebted to Miss Minnie E. Kountz, daughter of Commodore Kountz, for a number of Christmas presents. In remembering kind friends on such occasions it is a beautiful forethought not to forget the poor.

....A meeting of Aldermen will be held this morning in the Grand Jury room, in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the bill in regard to the police magistrates which Mr. Carson proposes to introduce at the present session of the Legislature. The Aldermen are opposed to it, and intend to fight it.

....The *Trumpet*, a new publication, takes the place of the *Temperance Agitator*. It is edited by Dr. D. L. Starr, and published by Mr. D. H. Martin of crusade fame. It is a neatly printed quarto, will appear monthly and contains original matter and selections interesting to all engaged in the temperance cause or Christian work.

....The following officers have been elected by Pride of the West Castle, No. 67, A. O. K., of the Mystic Chain: S. K. C., A. Henne; S. K. V. C., Wm. N. Senft; S. K. F. L., J. L. Hays; S. K. R. S., H. S. Perry; S. K. F. S., John J. Davis; S. K. T., J. B. Thompson; S. K. O. G., E. W. Timmony; Chaplain, J. C. Brennely; Trustees, W. H. Barker and E. W. Timmony; Representative, John J. Davis; Alterate, J. B. Thompson. The installation will take place next Monday evening.

....The officers of the State Grand Lodge A. Y. M., who were elected on the 1st inst., were duly installed at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, held in Philadelphia on Monday. Among the appointments announced by the Grand Master were the following: Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. J. McIlvjar, of Butler; Junior Grand Deacon, Alfred Slack, of Allegheny; Member of Finance Committee, James Pitman, of Pittsburgh. The following Deputy Grand Masters were also appointed: Dr. A. M. Pollock for Allegheny county; Branton H. Henderson for Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Beaver counties; Richard Coulter for Westmoreland and Indiana counties; Frederick Whittlesey for Washington and Greene counties; C. M. Mackey for Warren, Venango and Forest counties; Pearson Church for Crawford county; William Chatland for Fayette and Somerset counties.

....A new key is being put into the telegraph offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the existing system a key and a sounder are required for every wire with which an office is in connection, whereas a new key can be connected with a dozen or more wires in turn, and requires no separate sounder. The key revolves upon a disk of hard rubber, attached to which and projecting from the surface are a series of platina points, representing as many connecting wires, to any one of which the key can be turned; and it can be disconnected by a touch. The object of the invention, apart from its convenience, is said by the operators to obviate a difficulty familiar to those using the old key, whose point of contract is in the armature upon which it works, in which there frequently would be a broken or interrupted by the clogging of the parts resulting from the constant friction.

PERSONAL.

***Capt. S. S. Brown is President of the re-organized Braddocks base ball club.

***Last Monday evening the members of the Simpson M. E. Chapel, Eighth ward, Allegheny, called at the residence of their pastor, Rev. S. M. Bell, and left him a number of valuable and appropriate presents, each one bringing a pound. The evening was one filled with pleasant memories for pastor and people.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Minor Police Items, Petty Larcenies, Etc.

YESTERDAY morning as Officer Bailie, of Allegheny, was taking a prisoner to the Mayor's office he suddenly cut loose from him near the Penitentiary and escaped.

TURNER HARRIS and George Jones, who cut officer Coulson on Christmas, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and in default of $1,000 bail each were committed to jail for trial.

JERRY BARR is charged by Benjamin Powers, before Squire D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with larceny by bailee. It is alleged he borrowed a wagon and now refuses to return it. Warrant issued.

ALDERMAN KING yesterday committed for trial in default of $300 bail each, Frank McCullough, James Harry, George Hart and George Thompson, on a charge of robbery, preferred by Wm. Sheldon.

THE boys Andrew Hanlon, Benjamin Casey and James Carson, charged with breaking a window and stealing tobacco and cigars in the store of Frank Adrian, 460 Penn avenue, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Mayor, and Carson, against whom no evidence was adduced, was discharged, while the others were committed for trial at Court in default of $500 bail each.

THE COURT RECORD.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Frank G. McGeary, minor. H. S. McGeary appointed guardian.

Estate of John Linton, deceased. Bond of N. Nelson, trustee, presented and approved.

Robert G. West, minor. Samuel G. West appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of J. W. Johnston, deceased. *In re* exceptions to sale of real estate of decedent. Argued by A. M. Brown, Esq., for exceptant, and John Barton, Esq., for executor.

Court Brevities.

AUGUSTUS BECKERT, ESQ., re-elected County Commissioner last fall, was sworn in yesterday, by Prothonotary Kennedy.

THE increase of bankruptcy during the past year has not been so large as some persons suppose. During the past three years the cases filed in U. S. Commissioner McCandless' office have been as follows:

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ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Cowardly Attack Upon a Well Known Citizen of Braddock's.

What may at once be termed a daring and cowardly attempt to murder a well known citizen of Braddock's borough, was made Tuesday evening during it was in that it was made comparatively early in the evening, on one of the principal streets, and within hearing of a number of persons, and cowardly, as the two armed men should attack an entirely defenceless and gray-haired man. The victim of the assault was Mr. Isaac Mills, Sr., a gentleman upwards of seventy-four years of age. He had been attending a meeting of the Braddocks Building and Loan Association, and about nine o'clock started home alone. He carried a lighted lantern, and just as he reached the lane leading from the old Braddock's Fields plank road to his home, which is located on the hill above Mills' Station, on the Connellsville road, he observed two men, one of whom he thought he recognized. The men stepped him to pass by, when they walked forward and took two or three steps in advance of him. Evidently satisfying themselves that he was the man they wanted, one of them suddenly stepped around and struck Mr. M. a stunning blow on the side of the face, just below the temple. The victim was staggered by the blow, but managed to grapple his assailant, and for a few moments a violent struggle ensued.

The other scoundrel then came to the assistance of the first, and the two rained blows upon Mr. Mills' head until he was covered with blood. He staggered against a rail fence, and, managing to keep his feet, cried out lustily for help. Fortunately the cries were eventually heard by Mr. M.'s son, Isaac Mills, Jr., Mr. H. C. Shallanberger, and Robert Holland, who were returning from the same meeting the victim had attended. They heard the cries, but supposed they were uttered by some tramps, who frequently make night hideous as they pass along. As the cries were continued, however, they hurried forward, and were horrified at the spectacle which presented itself. Mr. M. was found holding to a rail, his white hair and whiskers crimsoned with blood, and his head shockingly lacerated. His left hand was also severely beaten, he having held it up to save his head. He was carried home, and received prompt medical attention. It was found that although the scalp was torn and lacerated, and that there were fifteen or twenty contused wounds on the head, that the skull was not fractured, and the attending physician thinks there will be no serious results.

A party was immediately organized to make search for the assailants, but they did not succeed in finding them. At the place where the assault was made a broken bandy-billy and a knife with a blade six inches in length were found.

As Mr. Mills was confident he recognized the men, he made an information against them before Squire Snodgrass. The suspected persons are brothers, and were formerly residents of Braddocks. On account of some trouble they had made threats against Mr. Mills. What strengthens the suspicion is the fact that they were seen in the borough in the evening, and were overheard by a woman making an appointment to meet one of the brothers. It is also supposed that they burned a house a short time since at Copeland Station belonging to Mr. Mills.

—Since the above was in type we learn that Lieutenant Hagar and officer Stoner about four o'clock last evening succeeded in arresting J. M. and C. F. Jacobs, the two brothers suspected of making the assault. They are now in the Central Station awaiting a hearing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Twelve Temptations" will be given during the remainder of this week including a matinee on Saturday. It is an entertaining spectacular display, and is not marred by offensive or objectionable features.

Titiens' Concerts.

The sale of seats for the concerts of Mlle. Therese Titiens next week commences this morning at Kleber's music store. We publish elsewhere the names of the distinguished musicians and vocalists who will assist her. A spice of local interest will be given to the performance of either Monday or Wednesday evening by the fact that Miss Lyzz Kennedy, of Allegheny, will render her professional debut in one of the concerts.

Library Hall.

Seats for the performances at Library Hall by Rollin Howard's Novelty Combination can be purchased at Hale's music store.

Trimble's Varieties.

The programme at this theater every night is excellent, and introduces many fine specialists.

Musical and Dramatic.

STEPHEN HELLER has received another decoration, from Spain's boy monarch.

TITIENS cost the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston $4,500 for two nights' singing.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON is playing "The Hunchback" and "Camille" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

"NO DOUBT Oakey Hall," writes the merciless M. H. F., "acts inside tremendously, but it don't break out anywhere in the feeblest eruption of dramatic ability."

MISS MORTON had a crowded and immense house at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Christmas night. Her manager, Mr. John F. Smith, proposes to take her on a provincial tour.

I LIKE America; it is a lively country. Wherever I sing they insist on encoring every song, and my name is down in four of three songs, you may know I have to sing six times.—*Titiens.*

ON December 1st Mme. Christine Nilsson had a benefit at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in which she appeared as Valentine in "Les Huguenots." The house was crammed in every part, and the fair *beneficiary* made the most brilliant success ever known in that city.

Presbytery of Allegheny—Proceedings in the "Leader" Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In defending and justifying the Sewickley Session for retaining in the church such a man as R. P. Nevin, Dr. B., in one of his speeches, referred to Calvin, who, as he alleged, taught in the Institutes "the abrogation of the Sabbath," and he was careful to add that "the Institutes were published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication." But when Dr. B. was reminded that our Board expressly disclaims the slightest sympathy with this "most decidedly objectionable feature of Calvin's Institutes," and call it "a great error," Dr. B. was silent. And in the very same connection Calvin and the Assemblies of Geneva and Berne joined in the Divine word, and unless there be *stated days* for them, *how can they be held?*" But if we feel the same necessity (viz.: to secure the Church from "imminent danger of immediate confusion and ruin,") to relieve which the Lord enjoined the Sabbath upon the Jews, let *no one plead that it does not belong to us.*" viz.: "the same necessity of decency and order in the Assemblies of Geneva and Berne" as to the change of day from the seventh to the first day of the week, Calvin says: "In the churches which Paul founded, *the Sabbath*, i. e. the day of rest, was retained" and for this purpose. He (Paul) prescribes the same day to the Corinthians for collections." "Now, whereas, it was expedient, says Calvin, for the destruction of superstition, *for which the Lord Jesus Christ abolished*; and it being necessary for the preservation of decorum, order and peace in the Christian Church, *another day was appointed* for the same use." Now, if these words of Calvin have any meaning they prove that "the other day appointed by the inspired Apostle," was "the Lord's Day," and its observance was equally binding upon the Christian Church with the original Sabbath on the Jews, because it was appointed under the teaching and inspiration of God. Calvin, therefore, seems to mean that "the Jewish Sabbath was abolished," and that "another" was authoritatively succeeded by the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day. Thus, if we have not entirely mistaken his meaning, even this poor refuge of Drs. Bittinger and Hopkins fails them in their hour of need.

But suppose, for argument's sake, that the views of both Luther and Calvin favor the modern loose infidel notions of the Sabbath, what does it prove? Only this: that these eminent Reformers, having only just emerged from the darkness of Popery into the dazzling light of the blessed Gospel, were not able to comprehend clearly *every point* of revealed truth. Their early training in the errors of Romanism still biased their judgment on a few topics. Thus Calvin would seem, at least, to have consented to the burning of Servetus in the real old Popish style—*de heretico comburendo.* And Luther, while boldly repudiating Transubstantiation still clave to the figment of impanation or consubstantiation!

It is hard to believe, therefore, that Calvin ever taught "the abrogation of the fourth commandment," as charged by Hopkins & Company. He says "the day which the Jews kept holy was abolished," in order to introduce the first, instead of the seventh day, as the Christian Sabbath; and this was done by an authority equally obligatory on all Christians, as though it had been uttered from Sinai—even the infallible teaching of an inspired Apostle.

Calvin's views on the Sabbath question are somewhat confused, and not very consistent. But whatever his mistakes on this and a few other topics, it should never be forgotten, as in the case also of Luther, that even the burning of heretics was rather the error of the age than of the individuals. The mild Melancthon, who was the St. John of the company of the reformers, approved of the sentence which consigned Servetus to the flames; and Cranmer too coincided with it. As to the Romanists, it is well known that they had passed a similar sentence upon the wretched man, who, however, escaped their clutches. The views of Calvin, Melancthon and others of that period would be just as good authority for piling fagots around Drs. Hopkins, Bittinger & Co., as for infidel notions about the Sabbath. The *Sunday Leader* some where charges certain members of the Allegheny Presbytery with being Calvinists in this bad sense; but their argument leads directly to that doctrine.

In closing this paper, I would refer to a certain statement of Dr. E., as follows: "The question in the Presbyterian Church as to the proper mode of Sabbath observance, is one of personal liberty." Therefore, he seems to argue Mr. R. P. Nevin has the "personal liberty" to assist in editing, publishing and selling the *Sunday Leader* on the Sabbath! And the Sewickley Session must not interfere with this "personal liberty" of Mr. N. to break the civil laws, as well as those of God! As to the explicit teaching of the Presbyterian Confession on the subject of Sabbath keeping, the Session have the "personal liberty" to ignore the whole topic. PRESBYTER.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Cowardly Attack Upon a Well Known Citizen of Braddock's.

What may at once be termed a daring and cowardly attempt to murder a well known citizen of Braddock's borough, was made Tuesday evening during it was in that it was made comparatively early in the evening, on one of the principal streets, and within hearing of a number of persons, and cowardly, as two armed men should attack an entirely defenceless and gray-haired man. The victim of the assault was Mr. Isaac Mills, Sr., a gentleman upwards of seventy-four years of age. He had been attending a meeting of the Braddocks Building and Loan Association, and about nine o'clock started home alone. He carried a lighted lantern, and just as he reached the lane leading from the old Braddock's Fields plank road to his home, which is located on the hill above Mills' Station, on the Connellsville road, he observed two men, one of whom he thought he recognized. The men stepped him to pass by, when they walked forward and took two or three steps in advance of him. Evidently satisfying themselves that he was the man they wanted, one of them suddenly stepped around and struck Mr. M. a stunning blow on the side of the face, just below the temple. The victim was staggered by the blow, but managed to grapple his assailant, and for a few moments a violent struggle ensued.

The other scoundrel then came to the assistance of the first, and the two rained blows upon Mr. Mills' head until he was covered with blood. He staggered against a rail fence, and, managing to keep his feet, cried out lustily for help. Fortunately the cries were eventually heard by Mr. M.'s son, Isaac Mills, Jr., Mr. H. C. Shallanberger, and Robert Holland, who were returning from the same meeting the victim had attended. They heard the cries, but supposed they were uttered by some tramps, who frequently make night hideous as they pass along. As the cries were continued, however, they hurried forward, and were horrified at the spectacle which presented itself. Mr. M. was found holding to a rail, his white hair and whiskers crimsoned with blood, and his head shockingly lacerated. His left hand was also severely beaten, he having held it up to save his head. He was carried home, and received prompt medical attention. It was found that although the scalp was torn and lacerated, and that there were fifteen or twenty contused wounds on the head, that the skull was not fractured, and the attending physician thinks there will be no serious results.

A party was immediately organized to make search for the assailants, but they did not succeed in finding them. At the place where the assault was made a broken bandy-billy and a knife with a blade six inches in length were found.

As Mr. Mills was confident he recognized the men, he made an information against them before Squire Snodgrass. The suspected persons are brothers, and were formerly residents of Braddocks. On account of some trouble they had made threats against Mr. Mills. What strengthens the suspicion is the fact that they were seen in the borough in the evening, and were overheard by a woman making an appointment to meet one of the brothers. It is also supposed that they burned a house a short time since at Copeland Station belonging to Mr. Mills.

—Since the above was in type we learn that Lieutenant Hagar and officer Stoner about four o'clock last evening succeeded in arresting J. M. and C. F. Jacobs, the two brothers suspected of making the assault. They are now in the Central Station awaiting a hearing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Twelve Temptations" will be given during the remainder of this week including a matinee on Saturday. It is an entertaining spectacular display, and is not marred by offensive or objectionable features.

Titiens' Concerts.

The sale of seats for the concerts of Mlle. Therese Titiens next week commences this morning at Kleber's music store. We published elsewhere the names of the distinguished musicians and vocalists who will assist her. A spice of local interest will be given to the performance of either Monday or Wedn